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## Western Europe Proposes New Trans-Atlantic Pact

### A Redefined Alliance Would Wrap In Economic Ties With Stronger Defense

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Offering the boldest proposal yet for reshaping Western unity in the post-Cold War era, European governments are urging the creation of a Euro-American pact — in effect, a trans-Atlantic community centered by both security and economic ties.

No official blueprint has been divulged, but foreign and defense ministers from Britain, France and Germany urged, in strikingly similar terms, an initiative along these lines last weekend at an annual security seminar in Munich.

Defense Minister Volker Rühe of Germany called for a "new, wider trans-Atlantic contract" that would spell out the details of military, political and economic cooperation designed to preserve the free markets and democratic values of the Western democracies.

The essence of this ambitious idea is to broaden the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance by adding a parallel economic track and, simultaneously, extending allied security cooperation so that it goes beyond Europe and assumes nearly global dimensions.

U.S. officials have reacted cautiously to this suggestion of a new basic pact. But some U.S. representatives at the Munich gathering suggested privately that it might appeal to the White House as a high-profile initiative that would allow President Bill Clinton to battle isolationist tendencies in Congress.

The way to this new European thinking among policymakers was opened by a growing realization, driven home by the Bosnian experience, that Europe cannot realistically hope to meet any significant military challenge on its own soon — at least not for a decade. This vulnerability has also been hammered home by signs of reviving militarism in Russia, officials said.

As a result, interest in preserving NATO and keeping U.S. power engaged in Europe has been heightened. Suggestions that enjoyed wide currency only a year ago

— for example, that the Western European Union might gradually supplant NATO — are being scaled down.

The most original feature of this European idea, called a Euro-Atlantic community, is the notion of forging a parallel mechanism for coordinating policies in trade, monetary policy and other economic sectors with the United States and Canada.

In the current atmosphere of heightened international business competition, a revival of economic nationalism could threaten solidarity among the democracies, as dangerously as military rivalries did in Europe in the past, officials said.

"Defense issues alone do not offer a broad enough foundation for the edifice we need," Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's defense secretary, said in supporting Mr. Rühe's proposal.

The status of Britain and Germany as strong NATO backers lends solid credentials to the proposal, which was also endorsed by Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister and the leader of the liberal Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the Christian Democrat-led government.

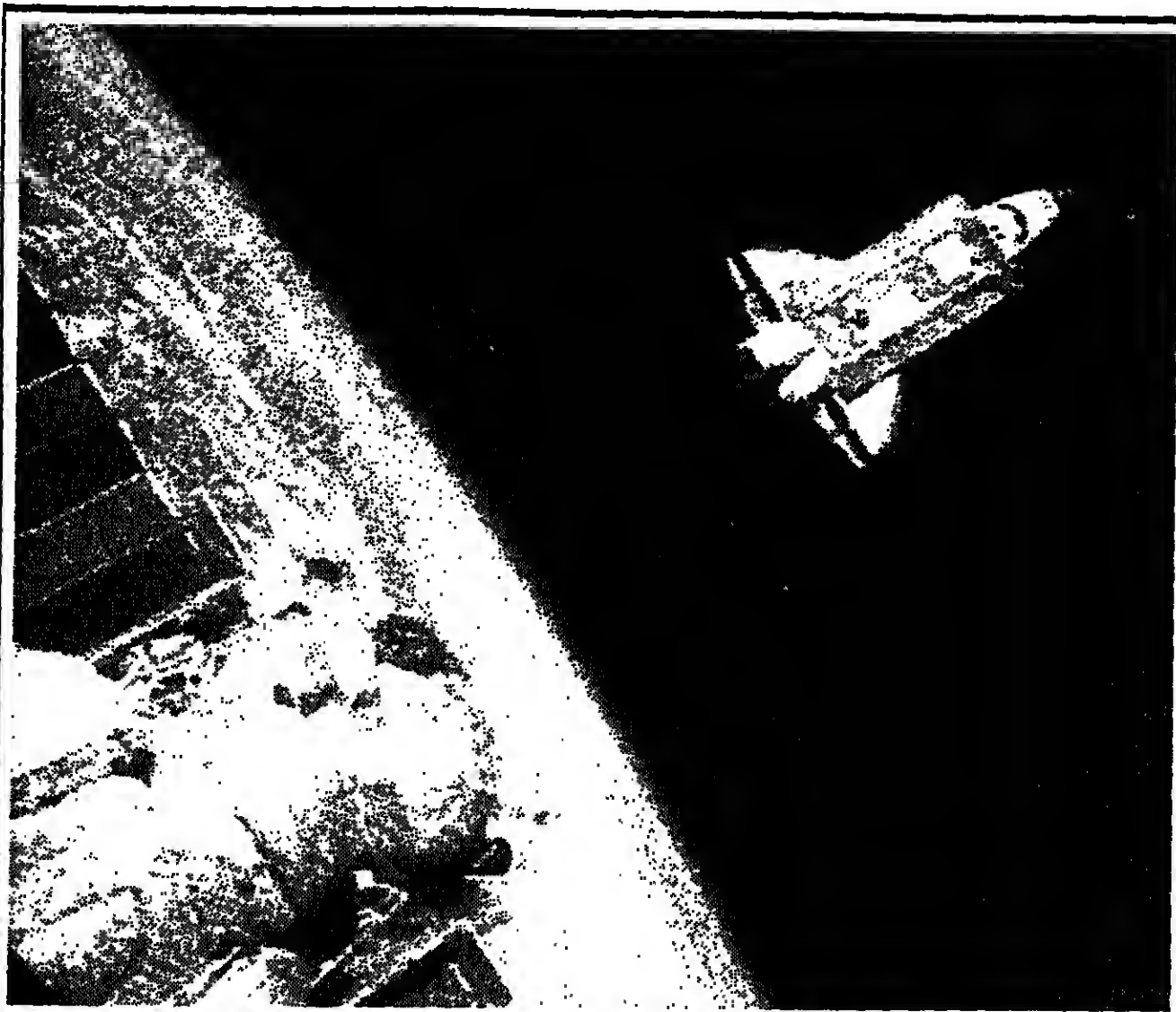
As a sign of German willingness to assume a full role in a new trans-Atlantic partnership, Mr. Rühe said that "the European Union must become capable of taking action as a global player." That implied a new willingness in Bonn to think about a broader role for its troops, in exchange for renewed specific U.S. commitments.

More surprisingly, a similar suggestion came from France's foreign minister, Alain Juppé, who called for a "new trans-Atlantic charter to consolidate the common desire of North America and Europe to contribute to international stability in all its dimensions."

While not abandoning French insistence on greater European leadership in NATO, Mr. Juppé persuaded many allied officials that he was offering a more pragmatic and constructive approach than France had been willing to adopt before.

His comments could be a taste of future

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DELICATE MANEUVER — The U.S. shuttle Discovery gingerly approaching the Russian Mir space station Monday at a distance of a little over 100 meters. The crew was practicing for a planned docking in June. Page 3.

## China Softens Trade Stance, Requesting More Talks

### U.S. Prepares to Send Team to Beijing Feb. 13; Piracy Is Main Obstacle

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Just two days after being slapped with 100 percent punitive tariffs against more than \$1 billion in goods, China asked U.S. negotiators on Monday to return to Beijing next week to resume talks on the piracy of American-made music, movies and software.

U.S. administration officials immediately welcomed the move, and said it suggested that China's leadership may be rethinking one of its most direct confrontations with the United States in years. "It's a step in the right direction," the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said. "I don't know how China could have responded more quickly."

But Mr. Kantor cautioned that China's invitation, sent by the trade minister, Wei Yi, contained no specific proposals.

[Mr. Kantor said U.S. negotiators would be sent to China on Feb. 13, Agency France-Press reported.]

It is still far from clear, Mr. Kantor said, that the dispute will be settled by Feb. 26, the day on which the tariffs automatically go into effect.

China's action increased the likelihood that it could agree to cracking down on piracy just before the deadline expires, much as it did last year in a lower-profile dispute over textiles. But with the Chinese leadership in disarray, some American diplomats expressed concern Monday that there were still powerful interests in Beijing arguing against accommodating the United States, in part because an agreement would cut off one of the most profitable businesses run by the Chinese military.

Keith B. Richburg of The Washington Post reported earlier from Beijing.

As the United States and China appeared to be edging back to the bargaining table, most business leaders and diplomats here remained convinced that some agreement would be reached in the three weeks remaining before Feb. 26. That is when the Clinton administration has said it will impose punitive tariffs on \$1.08 billion worth of Chinese electronics, furniture, bicycles and other products.

After that threat, China immediately said it would retaliate by imposing equally crippling tariffs on U.S. alcohol, cosmetics and cigarettes, while suspending movie and video imports and calling off talks with U.S. automakers hoping to expand here.

The dispute has left the American business community in China in the uncomfortable position of trying to balance its interest in seeing Beijing abide by internationally accepted copyright and patent protections against its equally strong fear of being penalized or locked out of the booming Chinese market if trade tensions escalate.

The common refrain Monday from U.S. business leaders and analysts of China's economy was that Washington and Beijing each had too much to lose from a trans-Pacific trade war and that, for the moment, both sides were publicly playing hardball to appease domestic constituencies.

The main danger, they said, was that with their hard-line rhetoric, representatives in Washington and Beijing may have backed themselves into corners. Some

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## Balladur Rebuffs Mitterrand on Algiers

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — In an unprecedented slap at President François Mitterrand, the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Monday rejected Mr. Mitterrand's proposal for the European Union to be host to a peace conference on Algeria.

It was the most serious clash yet in the delicate power-sharing relationship that has prevailed for nearly two years between the Socialist head of state and the leading opposition candidate to succeed him. And it reflected the deep cleavages within France's political leadership over how to deal with the bloody insurrection in the former North African colony that has claimed 30,000 lives in the past three years.

After consulting Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, Mr. Balladur proposed Friday that the 15-nation Union sponsor peace talks between the military-backed regime in Algiers and its Islamic opponents.

The offer drew an angry response from the Algerian government, which castigated Mr. Mitterrand for interfering in its domestic affairs and accused him of harboring "a visceral hatred of an independent Algeria."

The French president stressed that his proposal was "a hope, not yet a policy," and his aides said the initiative was designed to instill fresh momentum in a plan endorsed last month at a meeting in Rome by Algeria's secular and Islamic opposition parties.

That manifesto, which called for the cessation of hostilities, freedom for some 10,000 political prisoners and democratic elections, was rejected by the Algiers government.

Mr. Mitterrand's aides said the idea was warmly encouraged by Mr. Kohl, who told the French leader over a private dinner at the Elysée Palace that France, as the former colonial power and the current president of the European Union, must take the lead in halting Algeria's descent into civil war. They said Mr. Kohl insisted that

France had to act soon if it hoped to fortify Europe's ties with Mediterranean states and balance the enhanced relations with the East that Germany has been cultivating.

Over the weekend, however, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua insisted that the government had not been involved in the initiative taken by Mr. Mitterrand who, as head of state, maintains supreme authority over the direction of France's foreign and security policies.

Foreign Ministry officials said that while the French government was keen to promote dialogue between Algeria's military rulers and their secular and Islamic opponents, there could be no question of interfering in Algeria's domestic political affairs.

"Algeria is in a state of virtual civil war, and we can only get hurt by becoming directly involved," a senior ministry official said.

Ever since democratic elections that the Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win

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## N.Y. Bomb Case Defendant Pleads Guilty

NEW YORK — In a surprise move Monday, the man accused of masterminding a plot to bomb the United Nations pleaded guilty, implicating all the others charged with him and said his Muslim religious leader had approved the attacks.

The decision by Siddig Ibrahim Siddig Ali to plead guilty to all charges against him and cooperate with prosecutors gave a huge boost to the federal government's case.

Although Mr. Siddig Ali could still face life imprisonment, his plea seemed to be an attempt to win a recommendation from

prosecutors that he receive a reduced sentence.

Mr. Siddig Ali said his plea was a message to the world that his acts did "not reflect Islam at all, because God did not tell us to kill innocent people for his sake."

The plea added a bizarre twist to the trial. Defense lawyers learned for the first time that Mr. Siddig Ali had told the government on Jan. 23 — one week before opening statements — that he wanted to cooperate, and that Judge Michael Mukasey had appointed a separate lawyer to handle negotiations.

Defense lawyers, who are considering

whether to seek a mistrial, said it was unfair for the case to have opened without their knowing that a deal was in the works.

This is the second time that Mr. Siddig Ali, 34, has agreed to cooperate with prosecutors. In June, he became a government witness, but the agreement fell apart.

The prosecution charges that Mr. Siddig Ali and 11 others, including an Egyptian sheikh, Omar Abdel Rahman, planned to "wage a war of urban terrorism" in the United States. They contend that Mr. Siddig Ali selected targets and organized the conspirators, and that Sheikh Abdel Rahman approved the attacks.

## Separatist Fervor Spreads to Native Tribes in Quebec

By Charles Trueheart  
Washington Post Service

KAHNAWAKE, Quebec — A hunger for self-determination has powered Quebec separatists this year to their most promising rendezvous with independence in 15 years.

But now the French-speaking separatists are perturbed to hear, from Quebec's restive Indian communities, the hostile echo of their own freedom cry.

"Why do the people of Quebec have this right to self-determination if people who've lived here many more hundreds of years don't have that right?" said Kenneth Deer, editor and publisher of the Eastern Door, a Mo-

hawk community newspaper on the Kahnawake reserve, across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal. "Is this a right that only white people have?"

Indians are the tiniest minority in the province of Quebec, about 60,000 out of 7 million residents. But they have seized the opportunity of a popular referendum on Quebec independence, to occur sometime this year, to press their own case for autonomy and empowerment — and even territory.

To the consternation of the separatists, the natives are finding their most compelling arguments in the rhetoric and principles of Quebec's home-grown nationalism. Matthew Coon Come, the grand chief of Quebec's Cree, put it simply: "If Canada is divisible, so is Quebec."

"Quebec can't separate without allowing its natives to separate," said David Elkins, a political scientist at the University of British Columbia and author of a new report on native self-government in Canada. "There aren't two problems here, there's just one."

Indian claims to sovereign status "pose the most serious threat to their separation project," said Gerald Alfred, a Mohawk who teaches political science at Concordia University in Montreal. "Whose homeland is this? What are we saying? You don't own the land you live on. You can't have a bigger challenge than that."

The separatist Parti Québécois, in power since September and only months from its first chance since a

See QUEBEC, Page 8

## Pol Pot's Terror Stalks a Cambodia Weary of Corruption

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

CHOEUNG EK, Cambodia — It is said by Cambodians that anyone who doubts the truth of what happened here in 1975 must make the pilgrimage to this tiny village. Because in what was once a fertile rice paddy on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, the capital, there is a grisly and convincing memorial to the frenzied slaughter that erupted across Cambodia 20 years ago this spring.

One visitor needed no convincing at all. "I was a boy during the Pol Pot times, and I still remember how they would line up people — 10 people, 100 people — and tie their hands and shoot them in the back," said Buntha Krouch, a Cambodian-

American whose Cambodian mother-in-law had insisted that he make the trip to Choeung Ek.

"You don't forget this," Mr. Krouch, 23, who fled Cambodia in 1979, stood transfixed before the government-built ossuary here: a glass pagoda encasing 8,985 human skulls.

These were the victims of the killing fields of Choeung Ek, one of the death camps organized by the Khmer Rouge, the Maoist-inspired guerrillas whose reign of terror over Cambodia began with the capture of Phnom Penh in April 1975.

The skulls were unearthed from deep pits that are still littered with shards of bone and frayed strips of cloth.

Two decades after it set in motion a peasant revolution that killed hundreds of

thousands — perhaps more than 1 million — Cambodians, the Khmer Rouge and its notorious leader, Pol Pot, continue to torment this nation.

Much has changed in Cambodia in the last 20 years: the 1978 Vietnamese invasion that forced the Khmer Rouge back into the jungle, the 1991 agreement that was to end the civil war between the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese-installed government, the 1993 election that established the first freely elected government.

But Cambodians face a threat that is hauntingly reminiscent of that era.

Then, as now, Pol Pot, the French-educated Cambodian born with the name Saloth Sar, stalks the dense forests, waiting for his chance to grab power from a gov-

ernment perceived by much of the public as corrupt and incompetent.

Then, as now, his most effective weapons are the terror that he can unleash almost at will in the countryside, and the hypnotic loyalty of a handful of ruthless disciples.

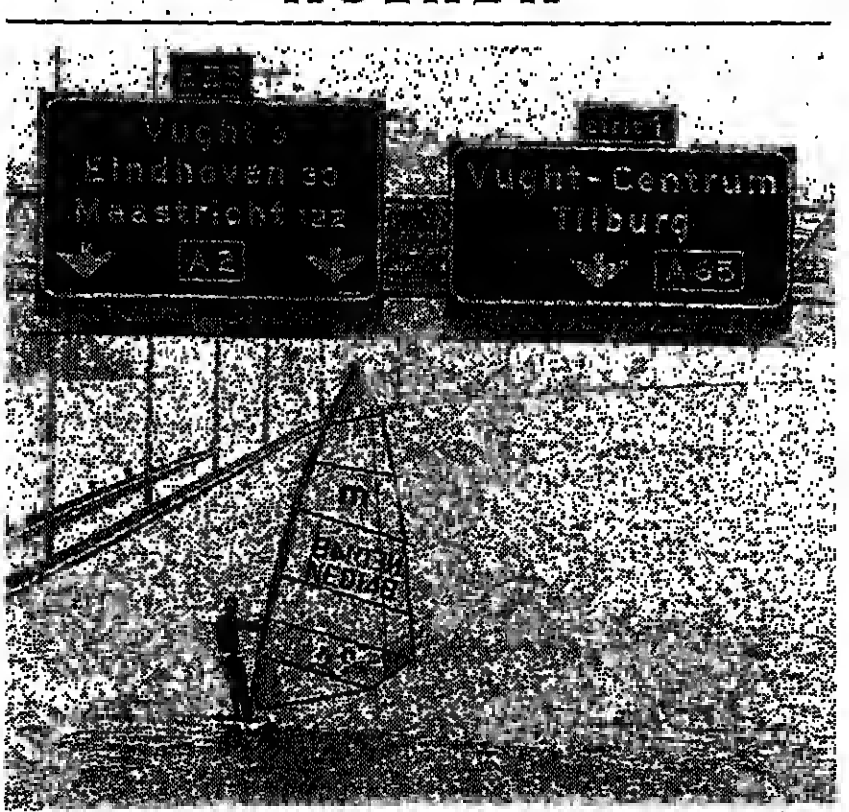
Some diplomats and certainly many Cambodian officials argue that the Khmer Rouge is growing weaker and more isolated as thousands of Pol Pot's troops have defected.

"The Khmer Rouge will definitely disappear," Foreign Minister Ung Huot said. "It is only a matter of time."

But others find it difficult to be so hopeful, predicting that the guerrillas will plague Cambodia for years, possibly an-

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### AGENDA



SAILING AWAY — A windsurfer navigating a Dutch highway Monday. Partial costs of the flood have been estimated at up to \$882 million. Page 2.

### Austrian Bombing Points to Extremists

VIENNA (AP) — A bomb exploded in a playground waste container in an ethnically mixed village Monday, seriously wounding a municipal worker. The blast followed a weekend bombing nearby that killed four Gypsies.

The Austrian Interior Ministry said the weekend bombing was probably the work of rightist extremists but said it had few details about the incident on

Monday in Stinatz, a village near the Hungarian border where half the people are ethnic Croats.

Austrian radio, however, said a letter with anti-Croat statements was found.

The Gypsies were killed in Oberwart, about 100 kilometers (about 60 miles) south of Vienna. The bodies were found near an anti-Gypsy sign.

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Newstand Prices			
Bahrain	0.800 Dhs	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	0.800 Dhs	Nigeria	110.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 Dkr.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Gibraltar	0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Egypt	5000	South Africa	R 10
Jordan	J.D. 180	U.A.E.	8.50 Dhs
Kuwait	500 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim \$20.00

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	9.09	Up	0.57%
3837.73		111.50	
The Dollar		Mon. close	
DM		1.5314	
Pound		1.56	
Yen		99.45	
FF		5.3065	



## Life After Death/The Shadow of the 'Great Leader'

## Kim's Gone, but North Korea Remains on His Path

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

Pyongyang, North Korea — Kim Il Sung stands tall and majestic on Mansu Hill, his right hand extended grandly over the capital that he built from the ashes left by U.S. bombing in the Korean War. Six months after his death last July, he still dominates North Korean life — not only in the giant bronze statue on the hill, but also in the television programs, publications, cultural presentations and policies of the regime he left behind.

Our flight from Beijing had landed at sunset. Less than an hour later, our four-member academic exchange delegation from George Washington University's Sigur Center for East Asian Studies was guided to the towering statue to pay respects. Television lights recorded our moment of silence for broadcast on the evening news. Behind us in the subzero chill were groups of schoolchildren, and then a group of children and adults, placing flowers at the statue's feet. Such expressions of homage take place constantly.

Based on decisions made by Kim Il Sung shortly before his death, North Korea is moving cautiously toward a greater engagement with the world outside. It seemed to me after more than 20 hours of discussions with senior officials that they are walking a tightrope, trying to improve their economy and external relations without disturbing their highly mobilized and monolithic society. How far the shift will go, at what pace and with what success are central questions for the months ahead.

Since my previous visit here in June 1991 as Washington Post diplomatic correspondent, the Soviet Union collapsed, and China, North Korea's country's other historic patron and ally, established relations with South Korea. Then, after several years of growing confrontation, North Korea signed a nuclear deal with the United States on Oct. 21 that promises the first cooperative relationship between the two nations.

The biggest change, though, and the one that has raised worldwide speculation about the present and future, was the death at age 82 of Kim Il Sung, who had led the country since its founding under Soviet sponsorship after World War II. His eldest son and chosen successor, Kim Jong Il, 52, is said to be in charge but has rarely been glimpsed since his father's funeral.

"The Dear Leader Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il is exactly like the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung," said Kim Yong Sun, a senior secretary of the ruling Communist Party, one of many officials here who bears the clan name of Kim. "He is leading the party, state, the military and diplomacy."

This declaration was echoed in one form or another by nearly everyone else we met, but so far, almost inexplicably, Kim Jong Il has not succeeded to his father's formal positions as general secretary of the Worker's Party, as the Communist Party is known, or president of the country.



A subway station in central Pyongyang has been decorated with a mural, at right, of the ubiquitous "Great Leader," Kim Il Sung.

Last spring, escalating tension with the United States and other nations over Pyongyang's nuclear weapons program brought the outbreak of a new war on the Korean Peninsula closer than at any time since the bloody 1950-53 conflict, and much closer than most people realized.

But in mid-June, Kim Il Sung, meeting with former President Jimmy Carter, defused the tension by agreeing to an immediate freeze in nuclear activity. At the same time, he began a serious drive toward the first summit meeting with South Korea's president. The evidence is strong that Kim Il Sung made some of these decisions with his own immense authority on the spur of the moment, without prior discussion with officials of his government or the ruling party.

Following his father's death, Kim Jong Il has intervened at least twice to keep North Korea on the path of reconciliation with the United States. Neither intervention was made public officially; both suggest that the internal cross-currents in the regime are stronger, or at the least more visible, than during the Kim Il Sung era, but that Kim Jong Il retains the power to resolve them when necessary.

The shadowy new leader, according to North Korean negotiators in Geneva and officials here, personally made the decisions to negotiate and sign the Oct. 21 Framework Agreement with the United States. This accord requires North Korea to halt and eventually dismantle its nuclear program in return

for a supply of alternative energy and the establishment of U.S. economic and diplomatic ties. Private comments of North Korean officials, as well as a highly unusual public attack on the negotiations by a North Korean Army spokesman at the height of bargaining last September, strongly suggest that the country's powerful military establishment opposed the deal.

The evidence is strong that Kim Jong Il again intervened in late December — and again, over military objections — to order the release of Chief Warrant Officer Bobby Hall, whose helicopter had been shot down after it strayed into North Korean territory. Kim Jong Il's personal involvement, which had been indicated earlier to the U.S. officials who negotiated Mr. Hall's release, was confirmed by the party secretary, Kim Yong Sun.

As these examples suggest, North Korea's very large and powerful military has become even more of a factor in the country's internal workings since Kim Il Sung's death. Perhaps sensing that the military would need tending, Kim Il Sung named his son supreme commander of the North Korean military forces in 1991; this remains today his most important formal post.

On Jan. 1, the day when Kim Il Sung had traditionally made a New Year's address that set the tone and policy for the year ahead, Kim Jong Il made no public statement. Instead, wearing military garb, he visited an army unit in company with the nation's high command. It was only his second appearance in public since his father's funeral in July.

My own experience underscores the growing visibility of the military. The two government Mercedes-Benz cars bringing our delegation from the airport to town were stopped at a military checkpoint along the road to establish our identities, something that had never happened on my previous visit. Army and internal security guards, often armed with automatic weapons, were in much greater evidence in Pyongyang than they had been before.

A European visitor who has traveled numerous times into the countryside — as I did not do this time — said he has recently observed a greater military presence than in the past.

On the surface there is no sign of any threat or even challenge to the regime. When I asked the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kim Yong Nam, a high-ranking member of the Politburo, why Kim Jong Il had not become head of the Communist Party and government, he responded that the "main reason" was that "still at the moment our people feel the great loss" of their founder-leader.

Because of that, he said, "we in government still refrain from organizing any ceremonies in public." Asked when the formal transfer of power would take place, he replied, "Wait and see."

Improved economic conditions are considered important to a smooth transition. According to outside estimates, North Korea's total economic output has steadily declined since the collapse of the Soviet Union, previously its most important trading partner. Surprisingly, though, there is notably more vehicular traffic in Pyongyang than in my previous visit. The capital, at least, appears busy and by no means impoverished.

Kim Jong Il, an official responsible for the country's external economic relations, spoke enthusiastically of American and European companies that are actively exploring investments and business opportunities in the Rajin-Sonbong free-trade zone on the Russian and Chinese borders in the far north. He was very explicit, however, that the "socialist market economy," permitting outside enterprise to operate in the zone, will not be extended to the rest of the country, which will continue as a command economy.

The economic official said that a new airport was being opened to foreign traffic near the free-trade zone; that the capacity of the seaport was being expanded 10-fold and that a new hotel to accommodate visitors was being completed.

"We are really interested in economic cooperation with the United States," said Kim Jong Il, citing oil exploration and processing, mining, electronics and machine-building as areas of particular interest. For all this, he made it clear that in the short run, at least, economic ties with increasingly prosperous South Korea offered the greatest opportunity.

The most troubling aspect of North Korea's policy is a refusal to resume the official dialogue and negotiations with South Korea. North Korean officials insist that Seoul irrevocably insulted the Korean people at the time of Kim Il Sung's death. The South refused to express condolences and instead ordered a military alert and prevented prospective mourners from traveling to the North or otherwise expressing themselves.

Most officials I saw repeated a demand that South Korea's president apologize for these actions as a precondition for the re-establishment of the North-South dialogue.

It seemed significant, however, that Kim Yong Sun, who is in charge of North-South relations for the Communist Party, made no mention of an apology during a long discussion. (Following our departure from Pyongyang, Mr. Kim formally proposed a national convocation of North and South on Aug. 15, the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation at the end of World War II. The proposal, while unacceptable to the South, has initiated a round of maneuvering by the two Korean states that may lead in time to a resumption of negotiations.)

## An Israeli Civilian Is Shot and Killed In Attack in Gaza

By Joel Greenberg  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Gunmen killed an Israeli security guard in the Gaza Strip on Monday, defying Yasser Arafat's rule three days before his planned meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to discuss an expansion of Palestinian self-rule.

The shooting, inside the Palestinian autonomy zone, challenged Mr. Arafat at a time when he is under heavy Israeli pressure to curb violence by militants before self-rule can be extended from Gaza and Jericho to most of the West Bank.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the ambush, a drive-by shooting that bore the marks of previous attacks by Muslim radicals.

The target this time was a convoy of two Israeli fuel trucks escorted by vehicles carrying Israeli private security guards and police officers of the Palestinian Authority. The convoy was attacked on the outskirts of Gaza, near the Nahal Oz crossing from Israel, as it headed for local gasoline stations.

Yevgeni Dromov, 32, an Israeli guard, was killed, and another guard was seriously wounded when their vehicle was sprayed with gunfire from a passing car. An Israeli Army spokeswoman said their vehicle had 46 bullet holes.

Palestinian policemen fanned out through surrounding orchards to search for the attackers, and several people were detained for questioning.

The shooting underscored the difficulties in moving to the next phase of the Israeli-Palestinian accord, which is supposed to extend autonomy beyond the Gaza Strip and the West Bank enclave of Jericho.

A Palestinian suicide bombing last month that killed 21 Israelis dramatically heightened concerns in Israel about extending self-rule to areas near the country's population cen-

ters. Mr. Rabin has insisted that Mr. Arafat show first that he can effectively crack down on the militants.

Mr. Arafat spoke out angrily against the attack, calling it an attempt to "abort" nascent Palestinian self-rule.

"Who is the genius who wants to lock up the Gaza Strip and deprive it of the most basic raw materials we live on?" Mr. Arafat said in a speech at a school. "Don't I have the right to ask what is the hellish mentality that hatches these conspiracies?"

The shooting has reportedly led Israeli Army officers to consider banning all Israeli vehicles from the Gaza Strip. Tens of thousands of Gaza residents have been unable to reach jobs in Israel since it sealed off the Gaza Strip and the West Bank after the bombing.

Mr. Rabin said he would raise the problem of militant violence with Mr. Arafat at their meeting on Thursday.

**Arab Nations' Joint Stand**

Eight Arab countries took a united stand Monday against international tolerance of Israel's refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Reuters reported from Cairo.

Foreign ministers from Egypt, Syria and six conservative Gulf states said that exempting Israel from nuclear inspections was incompatible with Middle East peace.

It was the first time that high-level representatives from so many Arab nations had taken a common position in the negotiations leading to nonproliferation talks in Geneva in April.

Israel has never signed the treaty, which runs out this year.

"Comprehensive peace must achieve equitable and balanced security for all parties," said a statement by the foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Cairo Yields on Route for Highway

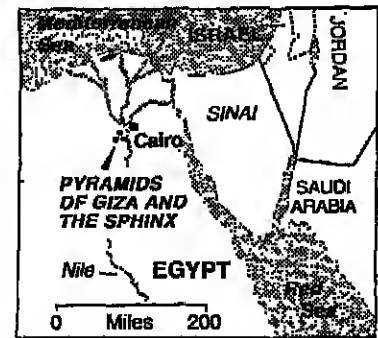
CAIRO — The Egyptian government has chosen a new route for a Cairo ring road to avoid an area of the pyramids after protests from UNESCO, Culture Minister Farouk Hosni announced. "This route will not cross the region of the pyramids," he said. The region covers an area of 22 square kilometers (9 square miles). "It is an urgent solution that will protect the region of the pyramids. The route will also not cross the Memphis cemetery."

President Hosni Mubarak intervened personally to suspend work on the road in November, after the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization protested that it posed a danger to Egypt's cultural heritage. (AFP)

Egypt is planning a new tourist complex on the Red Sea, officials said Monday. The \$1.3 billion complex, covering a 9.5-kilometer strip in the Sinai Peninsula, will include hotels with 12,000 rooms, sports centers and other leisure facilities. (AFP)

Air France cabin crews will hold a 24-hour strike on Tuesday that is expected to cut medium-range flights by 30 percent, the company said Monday. Long-range flights will not be affected, it said. Airport firemen, on strike since Feb. 2, voted Monday to extend their stoppage for another 24 hours. That strike is causing delays of 20 to 25 minutes at Paris's Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports. (AFP)

Ansett Australia is close to reaching an accord to operate as a shuttle carrier to Sydney for other airlines stopping in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, airline officials said Monday. (AFP)



North Korean-made appliances on display in a department store in central Pyongyang. A radio costs about a fifth of the average North Korean's monthly salary.

## Floods Prove Dutch Rivers Can Be as Dangerous as the Sea

By Marlies Simons  
New York Times Service

GORINCHEM, the Netherlands — When the Meuse River barreled over bottom lands and flapped against the tip of the dikes, farmers in the Dutch beartlands said they understood the power of the river that swells each spring because of rains and melting mountain snow.

And even when it rose to record levels and the government ordered 200,000 people to leave threatened towns, many farmers stayed.

Dirk-Jan Vriend did what the old-timers do in the river country: he built a sheep ladder leading to the attic of his barn.

"Once the 33 sheep goes up, the other 33 will follow," he explained.

Kees deLange and his wife, Leni, debated whether to kill a calf. If they didn't, the animal might drown in the flood waters. If they butchered the calf and put the meat in the freezer, there would be a risk that the current would go out and the meat would spoil.

Since medieval Christian monks built the first barriers along the four biggest Dutch rivers, villagers have accepted floods as part of the cycle of nature. The rivers that drain the water from the Alps and the Eifel and the Ardennes mountains, have, after all, created much of the Netherlands, depositing their silt, bearing minerals and seeds, in this vast delta.

For generations, the Dutch have lived with the paradox of settling and building cities and industries below sea level, on swamps, on dried-up lakes, on the flood plains of the rivers.

But last week fear struck the cities. The Netherlands is Europe's most densely populated country, built on the certainty that the nation's renowned technology would keep the water in its place.

True, the rivers have flooded part of the land that was once naturally theirs and the most crucial dikes, bolstered by the work of soldiers and volunteers, held out.

But as the waters recede, bickering is gathering pace about the question: Why, in this country that prides itself on having some of the world's best water managers, could the center of the nation have been at risk?

Much of the answer lies in the choice that was made four decades ago when the North Sea was identified as the country's main enemy.

At the time the decision seemed evident: In 1953, storms burst the western sea dikes, killing 1,800 people and flooding vast tracts of land. Defense of the west of the nation, the seat of government, of industry and of its biggest cities, was hence made the priority.

For the next 30 years, the Dutch poured sand and concrete to strengthen their coastline, setting up vast sea barriers on land and in the water. The enormous new sea defense system cost more than \$3 billion. Meanwhile, the hinterlands, the river country, had to wait.

With the sea barriers, we sealed off our front door," a government official said. "Alas, we've been caught off guard through the back entrance," he added, referring to the neglect of the river dikes that caused so much havoc in the last week.

Engineers have long warned that river dikes needed raising because the century-old barriers have slowly sunk into the soil while silt deposits have raised the water level of the rivers.

Since 1980, almost 160 kilometers (100 miles) of river and lake dikes have been fortified. But 565 more kilometers of dikes — some of them weakened and near-collapse this week — remained to be done. And therein lies part of the problem.

Plans have been delayed by government bureaucracy on the one side and by opposing local residents and conservationists on the other.

The arguments for and against the modern dike renewal are evident near the village of Brakel.

The medieval dikes here, which have slowly sunk into mud, have been given a sturdy facelift. The water management agency has broadened the dike by about 10 meters, raised it by more than a meter and encased it in stone that is intended to be resistant to plants.

Nearby trees whose roots were a nuisance have been cut down. Engineers say this dike will provide safety for another 100 years.

But Marijke Brunt, a biologist with the Foundation for Nature and Environment, calls this new vision "brutal and clumsy" and compares it to the traditional riverscape many Dutch cherish: the meandering and gentle slopes of the old dikes, studded with wild flowers and ringed with willows and poplars overlooking the river.

Since the panic of the past week, the arguments of conservationists, residents and the many other lobbyists who want to guard the landscape against more concrete may well have lost ground.

Prime Minister Wim Kok has called for a defense plan for the rivers to be completed in the next five years instead of the 15-year project now on the drawing board.

But officials said the government would also uphold its plan to rethink the management of the rivers. Rather than only work on flood control through engineering works, its environmental plans stipulate that where possible the rivers, must run free, be allowed to drain off into natural reservoirs of flat land, regain their side channels and spawn again the alluvial forests, which were cut down but which were nature's way of preventing sudden, damaging floods.

## Most Dikes Declared Safe, Last Dutch Return Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — The last Dutch flood evacuees headed home Monday as the authorities declared the majority of dikes around the lower Meuse and Waal rivers safe.

"The situation is more or less back to normal," an Interior Ministry spokesman said Monday. "The remaining people are being allowed home this morning, and the rest of the livestock are going back Tuesday."

Swollen rivers forced 250,000 people to evacuate their homes last week in the worst natural disaster in the Netherlands in 40 years.

But swiftly receding water levels allowed the last 14,000 people, from the villages of Gorinchem Oost and Boven Hardinxveld in the west of the evacuated region, to return home Monday. The others returned home over the weekend.

The costs of the evacuation and the loss of revenue have been put by the provincial chambers of commerce at 1 billion to 1.5 billion guilders (\$588 to \$882 million).

Most Dutch rivers and canals reopened to shipping Monday. Traffic had been halted to keep ships' wakes from damaging flood-threatened dikes.

Government ministers planned to meet Tuesday to explore whether new laws are needed to expedite wholesale renovation of the region's dike system.

A spokesman for the chambers of commerce in Gelderland, the province from which virtually all residents were evacuated, estimated that local companies lost 140 million guilders (\$82 million) in business each day for up to seven days.

Prime Minister Wim Kok has pledged that no business will go bankrupt because of the flood. The government has agreed to pay part 500 guilders toward the evacuation and water damage costs for companies, but not lost earnings.

Because the Netherlands is flood-prone there is no flood insurance. (Reuters, AP)

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## THE AMERICAS

## Clinton Offers '96 Budget to a Hostile Congress

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The ideological battle for the direction and scope of the U.S. government continued Monday as President Bill Clinton delivered his annual budget to a Republican Congress determined to fashion its own fiscal vision for America.

Mr. Clinton cast his \$1.6 trillion document as a roadmap toward additional spending cuts, more tax relief, and further cuts in the annual deficit without slashing core social programs.

But Republican leaders have already asserted that the plan avoids the hard choices needed to attack the sacred cows of social entitlements and that it fails to deliver a balanced federal budget by 2002.

Mr. Clinton again challenged

Republicans to explain to the public where they will cut federal spending to reach their goal of a balanced budget in seven years.

"Americans deserve to know," he declared. "My budget cuts spending, cuts taxes, cuts the deficit and does not cut education or Social Security or Medicare," he added. "That is a good budget."

The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said Mr. Clinton's plan "raises the white flag of surrender at the red ink of government spending."

His House counterpart, John Kasich of Ohio, complained that the White House plan "lacks courage" because it avoids attacking entitlements.

The president said that over the next five years he envisioned saving \$144 billion through program cuts. He

would devote \$63 billion of that to tax cuts and the remainder to deficit reduction.

His chief budget aide argued that a deficit is "tolerable" if it is declining as a percentage of gross domestic product, which the Clinton deficits would achieve. Cuts in entitlements should be accompanied by health care reform, she argued.

The budget was accompanied by the latest White House economic forecast. Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted that real growth in the gross domestic product would be 2.4 percent in 1995, and average 2.5 percent for the rest of the decade. This "soft landing," she said, would be accompanied by a slight uptick in inflation this year, followed by an average inflation rate of 3.2 percent until the year 2000.

Unemployment will remain

in a range of 5.5 percent to 5.8 percent for the next five years and the spread between short-term and long-term interest rates will return to a more normal range, she predicted.

Ms. Tyson said short-term rates would average 5.88 percent in 1995 and 5.50 percent thereafter. Long-term rates, she said, would peak at 7.9 percent this year and average 7.0 percent for the rest of the decade.

In some respects, the Clinton budget acknowledges the new Republican primacy in Washington by stressing both budget cuts and tax relief. Mr. Clinton is seeking \$63 billion in tax cuts aimed at families with children and designed to stimulate savings.

The Republican vision calls for even greater tax relief, also aimed at households with children, but aimed as well at businesses and investors.

In addition, Mr. Clinton

seems to have paid more attention to easing regulations on state and local authorities, a goal Republicans have frequently cited.

White House officials contend that the president's budget will not be ignored by the Republican-led Congress because it also is searching desperately for spending cuts to pay for proposed tax cuts and to fulfill a Republican promise to end deficit spending by 2002.

"We will see what they intend to do to bring the deficit down," said Alice Rivlin, Mr. Clinton's budget director. "We haven't seen anything yet."

She said the annual federal deficit of some \$300 billion in 1992 equaled 4.9 percent of gross domestic product, but that in 1995 the percentage would drop to 2.7 percent and fall to 2.1 percent by the end of the decade. Republicans counter that the actual current deficit of around \$200 billion will not fall during that period.

Following are the key elements of Mr. Clinton's plan:

• The heart of the income tax cut is a \$500 credit for each child younger than 13 in families earning \$75,000 or less a year. Also, more flexible Individual Retirement Accounts.

• Defense: Mr. Clinton would cut nearly \$8 billion this year while improving readiness and pay. Over the next year the army will field 10 divisions instead of 12; the navy will sail 365 ships, down from 373; and the air force will fly 20 active and reserve fighter wings instead of 21. Republicans favor a new missile defense system and prefer no cuts in defense, but they acknowledge that the Pentagon budget should be reviewed.

• Immigration: Mr. Clinton wants sharp increases for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Border Patrol and the Customs Service.

• Space: Funding would begin to drop, but the space shuttle mission would remain at current levels.

• Health and Welfare: So-called entitlement spending for health, nutrition and child welfare would rise.

• Education: Grants to the states would increase, and more money would go to the neediest local schools.

• International: Spending would remain flat at \$21 billion, with some \$5.2 billion going to Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

## A Libertarian Think Tank Proposes Its Own 'Contract'

WASHINGTON — Forget the flurry over these first 100 days of the 104th Congress and the Republican "Contract With America." The libertarian-leaning Cato Institute has much bigger things in mind.

The think tank, whose philosophy is the less government the better, has produced a detailed blueprint for the new Congress that goes well beyond what the Republicans are contemplating. If enacted even in part, it would transform the role of the federal government in American life.

In a new "handbook" for Congress, Cato outlines a soup-to-nuts agenda to reduce spending, eliminate programs and agencies and substantially restrict the power of the federal government. Cato says it is time to reduce the military, replace the income tax with a optional sales tax, raise the Social Security retirement age to 70 and allow workers under age 50 not to participate in the system, and abolish environmental laws and regulations.

In its 358-page handbook, Cato argues that the federal government has amassed power far beyond anything imagined by the Founding Fathers, but that the 1994 elections offer a way to reverse those trends. "The American people finally concluded that the experiment in big government was a failure," the handbook says.

As a result, Cato issues a challenge to the new Congress, they say, "merely tinkers with marginal reforms, leaving the vast bulk of the welfare-regulatory state in place, it is likely to be run out of town in short order," the handbook asserts. (Dan Balz, WP)

## White House Moves Ahead On China and Budget Jobs

WASHINGTON — Speedy confirmations are going to be increasingly important in the last two years of President Bill Clinton's term: Prospective nominees may start turning down jobs if they appear to be scarce more than one-year postings. The Clinton White House appears to be catching on and working on filling some important jobs that have long been vacant.

Former Senator Jim Sasser, a Tennessee Democrat who lost in November, is close to being named the next U.S. ambassador to China. Mr. Sasser, now going through a background check, may not be fluent in Mandarin, but he has the advantage of senatorial courtesy to ensure swift passage to Beijing. He would replace J. Stapleton Roy, a career foreign service officer whose tour was supposed to have ended last summer.

On the domestic front, former Representative Alan Wheat of Missouri, who lost a Senate bid in November, is the president's choice to be the next deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. The job has been vacant since Alice M. Rivlin replaced Leon E. Panetta, now the White House chief of staff, last summer. The nomination of Mr. Wheat, an economist who spent 10 years in the House, is expected to be announced soon. (WP)



Senator Bob Dole discussing affirmative action.

## End Affirmative Action? Dole Is Asking the Question

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole, the majority leader, says that Senate Republicans plan to study dropping federal measures that encourage employers to hire members of minority groups. Mr. Dole has asked the Congressional Research Service for copies of all federal legislation that promotes such hiring, known as affirmative action, or involved the use of racial preferences in hiring and contracts.

"You know, the people in America now are paying a price for things that were done before they were born," Mr. Dole said. "Slavery was wrong. But should future generations have to pay for that? Some would say yes. I think it's a tough question."

The Republican investigation of affirmative action is likely to give added attention to a move by conservatives in California who are seeking a ballot initiative that would eliminate all affirmative action requirements in state law.

Asked whether he could support such a referendum or proposition, Mr. Dole said that he was not familiar with the particulars of the proposition but that "it's something that we're looking at."

He said he wanted "to be fair" and provide opportunities for everyone in America without "having to struggle every time if you have somebody that wants a raise." (NTT)

## Quote/Unquote

Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio, the chairman of the Republican caucus, on the administration's budget proposal: "The Clinton administration seems to have gone AWOL in the war on the deficit." (AP)



Journalists lining up Monday at the Government Printing Office in Washington to get copies of the 1996 Clinton budget.

## U.S. Shuttle Makes Tryst With Mir

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The shuttle Discovery hovered only 44 feet (15 meters) from Russia's Mir space station on Monday at the climax of an orbital rendezvous that will set the stage for a linkup between orbiting spacecraft in June.

The two craft traveled in tandem at 17,500 mph (28,000 kph) from darkness into sunlight high above the southern tip of Kamchatka and the northern tip of Japan.

They maintained the position for about 10 minutes, then the shuttle backed away from Mir and circled the space station at a distance of 400 feet (120 meters) while crew members made a photographic survey.

It was only three hours earlier that the Russian Space Agency agreed that Discovery could fly the close approach.

The decision came after three days of negotiations between American and Russian engineers. The Russians had feared that the nine-year-old space station would be damaged by fuel that was leaking from a steering jet on the space shuttle.

U.S. engineers agreed to have the astronauts stop the leak by closing a manifold that supplies fuel to the broken jet.

The rendezvous was intended as practice for future shuttles that will dock at Mir to transfer equipment and crew members. The first of those missions is set for June, when Atlantis will dock there to retrieve two cosmonauts and a NASA astronaut. (AP, Reuters)

## Day Care Looks Substandard

Services to Infants and Toddlers Are Found Especially Poor

By Barbara Vobejda  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The vast majority of the 5 million American children who spend their days in child care centers are receiving mediocre care, and one in eight are in poor-quality settings where their health and safety are threatened, according to a multiyear study of hundreds of centers.

The study, conducted by a team of academics at four universities and funded by several major foundations, rated just one in seven centers as good quality, where children enjoyed close relationships with adults and teachers focused on the individual needs of the children.

The study said problems were most prevalent in care for the youngest children: Forty percent of infant and toddler rooms "did not meet children's needs for health, safety, warm relationships and learning."

While noting that quality varied widely, the report concluded that most child care was "sufficiently poor to interfere with children's emotional and intellectual development."

The findings come as Congress debates whether to require millions of single mothers on welfare to work, which would dramatically increase the need for child care at the same time federal funding for such care may be reduced.

The study, titled "Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers," is one of a handful of comprehensive studies of day care. It follows by less than a year a study by the New York-based Families and Work Institute that found comparably poor levels of care available in "family day care," in which children are cared

for in another person's home rather than at a center.

Together, the studies paint a bleak picture of child care, a subject of intense interest at a time when more than half of American mothers of young children are employed.

"It is a wake-up call," said Barbara Willer, spokeswoman for the National Association for the Education of Young Children in Washington. "As a nation we have not paid enough attention to the daily environment of 5 million of our preschool children."

The new study found that parents greatly overestimate the quality of care their children are receiving. Ninety percent of parents surveyed as part of the study rated their children's programs as very good, while trained observers found that most of the same centers were poor to mediocre.

"Parents need to be much better informed consumers," said Suzanne Helburn, an economist at the University of Colorado and principal investigator on the study. "They need to spend as much time looking for child care as buying a new car."

Among the most troubling findings, the study said, was the relatively lower quality of care for the youngest children.

"Babies in poor-quality rooms are vulnerable to more illness because basic sanitary conditions are not met for diapering and feeding; are endangered because of safety problems that exist in the room; miss warm, supportive relationships with adults; and lose out on learning because they lack the books and toys required for physical and intellectual growth," the report said.

In the poorest-quality centers, researchers said they observed no warmth or support from the adults toward the children.

## Zedillo Impatient With Mexico Rebels

By Tim Golden  
New York Times Service

QUERETARO, Mexico — In a sign of growing impatience with peasant rebels in the southern state of Chiapas, President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon has warned that he will pursue other strategies to end the conflict if peace talks with the insurgents do not produce results soon.

Mr. Zedillo did not specify what new measures he might take. But he said he would call a

special session of the Mexican Congress to deal with the Chiapas problem if progress was not made toward a settlement. Other officials said such a step could come within weeks.

"The conflict in Chiapas represents a constant threat to public tranquility, to peace and to justice," Mr. Zedillo said in a toughly worded speech Sunday in this central Mexican city. "Mistrust is no longer a valid excuse to delay the dialogue."

Mr. Zedillo insisted that his "peaceful conviction and will to negotiate" were firm. After-

ward, however, two senior officials said privately that they understood him to be deliberately hinting at military action as a possible alternative.

Since the end of a brief shooting war on Jan. 12, 1994, officials have ruled out offensive action by government forces as politically suicidal.

As about 1,500 supporters of the insurgents debated the creation of a new national political front at another auditorium in Queretaro, Mr. Zedillo lashed out at leftist groups with ties to the rebels.

## Away From Politics

• A fire injured 15 students at a fraternity house at Ohio Northern University in Ada, Ohio. Officials said they did not know the cause of the fire at the Sigma Pi house. (AP)

• A tanker truck carrying liquid petroleum gas exploded in Emeryville, California, after skidding along a guard rail on a busy freeway, killing the driver, injuring

seven people and destroying the truck and a car. (AP)

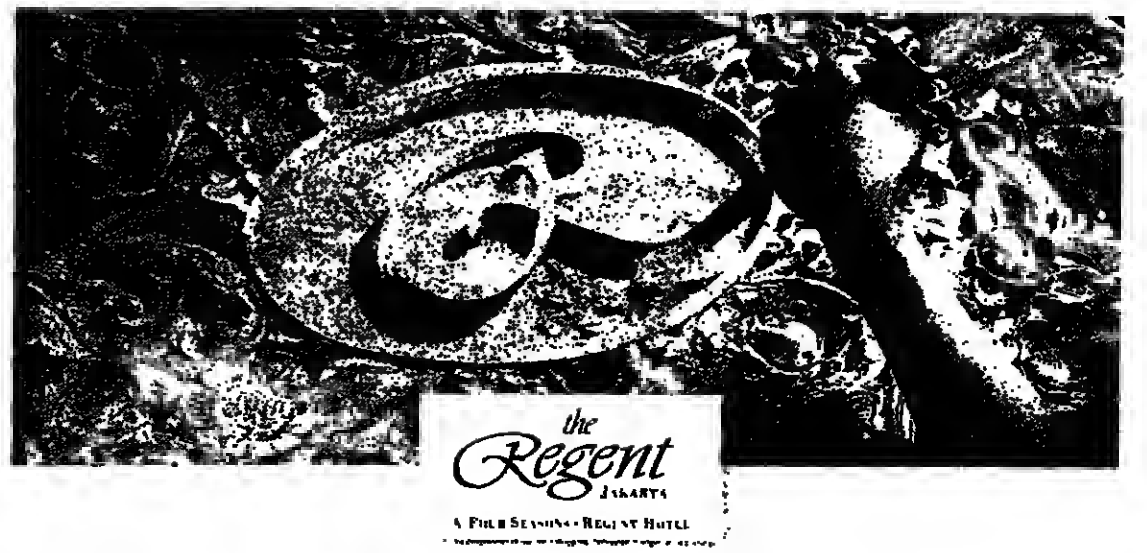
• Four Roman Catholic priests have been removed from their parishes and assignments after admitting that they molested the same altar boy during the 1970s. Cardinal James A. Hickey of Washington announced. (WP)

• A \$23 million F-16 fighter jet assigned

to the New Mexico Air National Guard was destroyed when it crashed during a training flight outside Albuquerque, but the pilot ejected and suffered only minor injuries, officials said. (AP)

• High winds destroyed a five-story-high aviary at the Bronx Zoo in New York City, and zoo officials said 32 terns and gulls were missing. (AP)

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EUROPE

# Belgrade Helicopters Probably Supplied Serbs, UN Team Says

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

SPLIT, Croatia — More than 15 Serbian helicopters, apparently on a resupply mission, crossed from Serbia into Bosnia-Herzegovina recently, a report from Dutch UN military observers says.

Their mission, whose final destination was not known, suggested again that the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army is still heavily involved in the Bosnian war, that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is less than sincere in saying he has cut off supplies to the Bosnian Serbs, and that NATO's enforcement of a "no-flight" zone over Bosnia is patchy.

The military observers, based near the eastern Muslim enclave of Srebrenica, saw the helicopters flying westward from Serbia just before dusk on Friday as other UN observers at Serbian airfields near the border were barred from their usual access to those airfields and to the radar screens operating there, according to a UN spokesman, Paul Risley.

"The report is clear that these helicopters, flying in formation, came from Serbia, most probably on a resupply mission," Mr. Risley added.

Similar helicopter flights from Serbia were noted by the United Nations last year, but never before have so many aircraft been seen together flying in formation. The stories are consistent with other evidence of continuing involvement of Serbia in the war, because when a plane that took off from the Udbina airfield in Serb-held Croatia last November crashed in northwestern Bosnia, its pilot was found to be from Belgrade.

The Udbina airfield was later bombed by NATO, but Serbian aircraft resumed using the airfield last weekend, UN officials said.

The Yugoslav Army formally withdrew from Bosnia in the summer of 1992, but it continues to maintain contact with General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb military commander and a former Yugoslav Army officer.

Many members of the army are known to be unhappy about Mr. Milosevic's decision in August to impose a trade blockade on the Bosnian Serbs because they refused to accept a proposed international peace settlement that would require them to give up one-third of the land they hold in Bosnia. Mr. Milosevic was rewarded with an easing of a Western economic embargo on Serbia.

The helicopter mission Friday came as there were signs that the Serbs of Serbia, Bosnia, and Croatia — whose desire to live in a single country is at the root of the wars in the former Yugoslavia — were closing ranks in the face of threats of a wider Balkan war in the spring.

The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has said that he would aid the Croatian Serbs if they were attacked by the Croatian Army. Such an offensive is considered possible after March 31, the deadline set last month by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia for 12,000 UN troops to start withdrawing from Croatia.

Mr. Milosevic also warned recently that Mr. Tudjman's decision, which will lead to the removal of the UN buffer between the Serbs and Croats, could bring about a wider war.



Lech Walesa showing his preoccupation at a press conference in Warsaw on Monday.

## Parliament Is Urged By Walesa To Resign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — President Lech Walesa, who has already taken steps to dissolve Parliament and oust the left-dominated government, asked the legislators Monday to resign.

"I appeal to you, please step down, because history will not forgive us," Mr. Walesa said at a meeting of caucus leaders and speakers of both chambers. "If you don't do that," he said, "then I will make the decision," adding that he had the right to dissolve the legislature.

Parliament has said that the pretext Mr. Walesa was threatening to use, that the 1995 budget has been delayed, is not valid. Deputies voted to defy such a move and refer Mr. Walesa to a special court if he tried it.

At Monday's meeting Mr. Walesa once again vowed to uphold the law and rejected any suggestion he might use armed force.

He renewed accusations that Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak's government had delayed vital reforms.

Mr. Walesa has repeatedly said that Alexander Kwasniewski, the head of Democratic Left Alliance, the former Communist Party and larger partner in the two-party coalition with Mr. Pawlak's Polish Peasant Party, would be a more effective prime minister.

The alliance is also dissatisfied with Mr. Pawlak's performance, but the Peasant Party has so far refused to let him be replaced.

Mr. Kwasniewski said at a press conference after the stormy meeting that he thought Mr. Walesa had given the coalition partners time to look for a solution that would be acceptable to the president and to themselves.

"I think in view of the president's statement that he will not infringe the constitution, any hasty decision by the president can be ruled out," he said.

Mr. Walesa, the former head of the Solidarity labor union that toppled the Communist regime in 1989, appears determined to get rid of the government before his presidential term ends in December.

He cannot take action against the government itself, so he must dissolve Parliament to hold new elections. The current government was chosen by a Parliament elected in 1993, after Mr. Walesa had dissolved the previous legislature.

On Thursday, Mr. Walesa sent letters to the speakers of both chambers to ask their opinion on dissolving Parliament, the first legal step toward doing so.

Two days later, Parliament said that Mr. Walesa had no grounds to dissolve it and threatened to take him before a special court that determines whether politicians are acting within the constitution.

Mr. Pawlak said Saturday that he was ready to share power and responsibility with Mr. Kwasniewski, who is expected to be Mr. Walesa's main rival in the November presidential elections. Mr. Walesa said Saturday that he would not oppose formation of a government headed by Mr. Kwasniewski.

Mr. Walesa did not explain why he would not object to a Kwasniewski government. (AP, Reuters)

## Way Cleared for EU-Turkish Pact

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers cleared the way Monday for the signing of a trade accord with Turkey this year after agreeing to get a date for the start of talks on entry of Cyprus to the Union.

Officials said that Greece, which had vetoed the accord because of Turkey's occupation of northern Cyprus since 1974, had agreed to the pact provided the EU began negotiating with Cyprus within six months of the intergovernmental conference next year. The customs union would give Turkey virtually unrestricted access to the EU's single market. (AFP)

## EU Far From TV Quota Decision

BRUSSELS — The European Union's executive agency will hold its first discussion on aid to the film and television industry Wednesday, but appears weeks away from any decision on the vexing issue of television programming quotas, officials said Monday.

The delay is a setback for Paris, which had pushed the European Commission to draft legislation on strengthening quotas so that EU culture ministers could work on it at a meeting in Bordeaux next week. But sources said divisions remain deep inside the Commission and that not enough work has been done on possible measures like tax incentives for film production, which some officials believe could ease demands for tighter quotas.

In the meantime, the Commission will agree to double its aid to the industry, to 400 million European currency units (\$500 million), by the year 2000. (IHT)

## Summit on Ex-Yugoslavia Urged

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers backed a French proposal Monday that calls for a special international conference on the former Yugoslavia.

"Such a summit could pave the way to an international conference to deal with all matters relating to the conflict in former Yugoslavia," the ministers said. It would bring together the leaders of Croatia, Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Serbs along with members of the "contact group" of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany. (Reuters)



Jacques Poos of Luxembourg and Lena Hjelm-Wallen of Sweden at the foreign ministers meeting Monday.

## Fixing Compensation of Larger EU

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers told the Commission on Monday to begin a six-month mission to negotiate what it cost trading partners when Austria, Sweden and Finland entered the bloc at the start of the year.

The United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Iceland and Thailand have complained that higher tariff barriers in the three new EU members cost them business. They are entitled under world trading rules to negotiate for compensation.

The EU signed an interim compensation deal with the United States in December worth 150 million to 200 million Ecu. The deal expires at the end of June, by which time the Commission is to have negotiated a definitive agreement.

The EU maintains that there were no net losers among the bloc's trading partners because enlargement opened some previously closed markets. (Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: European Parliament's Socialist group concludes a seminar on EU institutional reforms in 1995.

BRUSSELS: Sir Leon Brittan and Karel Van Miert, commissioners for trade and competition, meet the British trade official Ian Taylor.

FRANKFURT: European Monetary Institute Board meets to continue preparations for the third phase of economic and monetary union.

BRUSSELS: Commerce Minister Grethe Knudsen of Norway meets the minister for European affairs of France, Alain Lamassoure, and the European commissioner for external relations, Hans van den Broek.

PARIS: Mr. Lamassoure meets the Select Committee on European Legislation.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Oreja, the broadcasting commissioner, meets the president of the European Broadcasting Union, Albert Scharf, to discuss television policy. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## U.S. Pins Its Policy on Yeltsin Alternatives Could Be Worse, Officials Fear

By Daniel Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The bloodshed in Chechnya and the Russian government's inept handling of the war have served to harden Clinton administration support for President Boris N. Yeltsin as U.S. officials tie the fate of Russia policy to his political survival.

This comes even though senior administration officials no longer excuse Mr. Yeltsin's handling of Chechnya by blaming bad advice, now acknowledging that missteps resulted from Mr. Yeltsin's authoritarian and closed style of decision-making — which is unlikely to change.

Still, the administration is reluctant to abandon political and moral support for Mr. Yeltsin, with legislative elections this year and a presidential vote next year. Mr. Yeltsin is weakened politically, and administration officials fear the alternatives to his rule would be less compliant on a range of issues.

Thus, as the Russian leader's performance worsens, the United States feels a need to bolster him against his enemies. No one seems to have devised a program of promoting democracy and free markets without Mr. Yeltsin's participation.

Last month, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott met with Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, to promote aid for Russia, arguing that if Mr. Yeltsin fell, his probable successor would be Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the extreme nationalist member of Parliament.

Senator McConnell said Mr. Yeltsin was looking more and more like Mr. Zhirinovskiy, a notion Mr. Talbott dispensed, an administration official said.

Mr. Talbott will testify this week before the foreign operations subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, headed by the senator.

A State Department official said Senator McConnell wanted to put at least one condition on the roughly \$300 million in assistance: that Russia withdraw its troops from former

Soviet states that object to their continued presence.

"We should avoid the temptation to personalize our relations with Russia," Senator McConnell said. "To calibrate what we do on the possible reaction in Moscow is a mistake."

He said he may still support aid to Russia, although "not as enthusiastically as before."

An administration official responded: "Just who else are we going to deal with? Yeltsin is president of Russia, period."

The administration has taken several steps during the Chechen crisis to display support

for Mr. Yeltsin. During a December visit to Moscow, Vice President Al Gore assured him that the NATO alliance would not expand this year or next.

The guarantee was designed to ease his concerns that North Atlantic alliance, by expanding in advance of elections, would feed the fervor of Russian nationalists who find the move threatening.

The United States is backing a \$6 billion loan package for Russia from the International Monetary Fund, plus another \$6 billion to maintain the value of the ruble. Russia's daily spending of large sums on the war in Chechnya makes it unlikely that it can meet IMF requirements that budget deficits be reduced.

The administration lacks an option it had two years ago, when it pressured the IMF into granting lenient terms to Moscow on a \$3 billion loan.

For a while during the Chechnya crisis, U.S. officials said they hoped Mr. Yeltsin would repair relations with liberal reformers he ousted last year. Projecting their feelings that no viable alternative to Mr. Yeltsin exists, except perhaps Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, the officials say the reformers have no choice but to join forces with him.

It is far from certain, however, that the liberals will rush back to Mr. Yeltsin's side. They have been among the harshest critics of the Chechen war.

## Grozny Rebels Routed, Moscow Says

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Russian military said Monday that it had broken the back of Chechen rebel resistance in Grozny after seizing a key separatist stronghold in the southeast of the city, the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

Tass quoted the regional military headquarters in Mordok as saying that Russian forces had taken control of Minutka Square in the Chechen capital during the night.

"This ends the organized resistance of fighters on the territory of the entire city," said the report, which could not be confirmed independently.

But Tass conceded that separate groups of rebels were still fighting. Russian reports of military success in breakaway Chechnya have frequently been overoptimistic.

Chechen rebels, who have vowed to defend their homeland, say the struggle is far from over.

The Russian forces, sent into Chechnya on Dec. 11 to crush the independence bid, seized the central presidential palace two weeks ago, turning Minutka Square into the center of resistance. It was a crucial part of a corridor that linked rebel-held parts of the city with the rest of Chechnya.

The Sunzha River, which winds through Grozny, had also acted as a natural barrier that prevented Russian forces from moving further into rebel-controlled parts of the city in the southeast.

But Tass reported that elite marines and ground troops had crossed the Sunzha on Sunday night and taken control of Minutka Square by seizing the buildings around it.

## Open Road Calms A Tense Sarajevo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Hundreds of residents streamed out of Sarajevo on Monday across a newly reopened road offering an escape from months of economic and psychological isolation.

The route south linking Sarajevo with the rest of government-held Bosnia reopened to civilian traffic following a UN-brokered agreement between the authorities here and rebel Serbian officials.

Another road between two Serb-held suburbs was restored for use by Serbian travelers under the deal, which was a key humanitarian provision of a cessation of hostilities agreement signed by the warring parties on Dec. 31.

Serbs traveled between their strongholds of Ilidza and Lukavica. Muslims and Croats drove across the UN-controlled airport to and from government-held Butmir and Dobrinja by bus and car.

The suburbs surround the airport. For the Serbs, the 30-minute journey replaced a daylong roundabout trip while the roads were closed.

Muslims and Croats escaped the claustrophobic scramble through a tunnel burrowed under the airport that has been their main lifeline from the Serb-besieged city to the outside world.

UN peacekeepers, who negotiated the agreement and provided escorts, said at least 700 people from the three communities made the journey.

The roads were reopened under a four-month cease-fire between the Bosnian Serbian Army and Muslim-led Bosnian

government forces that took effect Jan. 1.

The UN saw the road opening as a means of anchoring the truce more firmly.

"The further we have the parties down the road of peace," said a UN spokesman, Alexander Ivanko, "the more they talk to each other across the table, the harder it will be for these parties to start shooting at each other."

Sarajevo residents were delighted but wary.

"This is very, very good," Esad, a 30-year-old Muslim policeman, said.

"It will surely improve the situation in town, but I can't believe this can last more than two or three days because I simply cannot believe the Serbs."

Serbian forces closed the roads last summer. Until recently, civilians trying to cross the airport risked being turned back by UN soldiers or being cut down by sniper fire from the frontline suburbs.

If there are no hitches, UN peacekeepers will intensify efforts to persuade the Serbs to let commercial traffic use the roads.

The move would significantly ease shortages in Sarajevo, which relies on UN convoys and an international airlift to feed itself.

Sarajevo's police chief, Enes Bezdop, told Reuters that the Serbs also had agreed to let civilian buses run between Sarajevo and Visoko, northwest of the city, beginning Tuesday.

The current cease-fire, which is a result of mediation by former President Jimmy Carter, is due to last until the end of April while a political settlement is being sought. (AFP, Reuters)

## Austria Near Accord on Budget Cuts

Reuters

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said Monday that the coalition government in Austria had reached broad agreement on deficit reduction to avert a crisis over the budget.

"We have in principle reached an agreement," said Mr. Vranitzky, a Social Democrat. "Only minor details need to be ironed out."

The government of the Social Democrats and the conservative People's Party has been trying to strike a deal since November on reducing the deficit.

Erhard Busch, vice chancellor and leader of the People's Party, said recently that the government would have to resign if it failed to agree on trimming the deficit.

The shortfall was almost 105 billion schillings (\$9.7 billion) last year. Without budget cuts, it was expected to grow to 140 billion schillings this year.

"The budget deficit will not exceed the target of 100 billion schillings," Mr. Vranitzky said. Although Mr. Vranitzky provided few details about the agreement, he said that there would be no tax increases. Labor unions had wanted to impose a new tax on high incomes. But that, Mr. Vranitzky said, "is not a matter for discussion at the moment."

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Rules and Rights in China

The Clinton administration's announcement of 100 percent punitive tariffs on more than \$1 billion of Chinese exports signals a consistent, well-targeted and well-executed policy for curbing Chinese piracy of American software, movies and music. With careful diplomacy, the administration can build on this move to toughen its stand on human rights and other issues.

The trade sanctions announced on Saturday were carefully designed to win maximum support from U.S. business. They may not force an agreement before actually coming into effect, along with Chinese countermeasures, on Feb. 26. Although both sides would like to avoid a trade war, the Chinese leadership now seems paralyzed by the imminent succession of Deng Xiaoping and afraid to make any compromises with foreigners.

But the "intellectual property rights" that are at the heart of this dispute are the right place for Washington to make a stand. They represent the future of America's economy and global commerce.

The appetite for American culture and information-age technology is worldwide. These sectors of the economy represent America's great hope for future dynamism and prosperity. Tolerating the massive circulation of cheaply made Chinese reproductions, which are now sold throughout Asia, would seriously undermine American producers.

In an earlier round of this dispute in 1992, China passed strong laws against copyright piracy. But Beijing has failed to enforce these laws even in state-owned companies. Copyright piracy is an issue that American business rightly feels strongly about, to the point of being willing to risk a trade war.

Key Republicans, like House Speaker Newt Gingrich, have been quick to support the administration's stand. Washington aimed its sanctions to minimize disruption of the U.S. economy by avoiding components like computer circuit boards and consumer products like toys for which China was the only or principal source.

The message of this strong stand on intellectual-property issues will also be heard in other Asian and Third World countries where copyright piracy is a growing problem.

Critics rightly lament that similar firmness was not shown last year over the issue of human rights. A State Department report last week newly documented China's flagrant human rights abuses, which appear to have grown worse in the months since the Clinton administration broke the link it had earlier established between China's human rights performance and its trade privileges.

But the challenge now is not to rewrite the past but to better integrate U.S. human rights, military and trade objectives. The imminent nomination of a new U.S. ambassador to Beijing should be the occasion for a careful reconsideration of Washington's diplomatic approach. A White House meeting on China policy already scheduled for this week should no longer limit itself to fine-tuning. While the strategy of engagement is right, a more tough-minded approach is in order, not just on trade but on questions from human rights to repression in Tibet and Chinese threats against Taiwan. The president's reported nominee, former Senator Jim Sasser of Tennessee, knows how quickly and forcefully Republican senators like Jesse Helms, Frank Murkowski and Mitch McConnell will raise these issues if the administration does not.

By refusing to link trade sanctions to these other objectives the administration limits its leverage. Since the Chinese military may help pick the next political leadership, military cooperation between Washington and Beijing should be maintained. But there are other pressure points, such as China's intense desire for an American presidential visit and gestures that might increase the international prestige of President Jiang Zemin.

Good relations between the United States and China are in the long-term interests of both countries — the United States needs China's markets and diplomatic cooperation, China needs America's capital exports and its strategic alliance against any future expansionist power in Asia. Those relations will not achieve their full potential until Beijing's leaders pay more heed to international trading rules and the human rights of their own people.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## China in Flux: Opening, Rigid, Decomposing, Worried

By Robert Elegant

BOSTON — Despite booming exports, the spectacular emergence of millions in a once egalitarian society, and eager compliance with the official injunction to "get rich," China's people are nervous. With the United States threatening trade sanctions, the future, more than ever, is enigmatic and ominous for a nation that has, on paper, the world's fastest growing economy.

Serious disorder could spring from the enormous pool of unemployed — an

**The centralized power that the gerontocrats are so anxious to inherit is a wasting asset.**

army of at least 150 million, largely peasant, drifters who make up more than a tenth of the population. Or it could arise from bitter resentment of massively divergent rates of development between different regions, as well as between cities and countryside.

China is also haunted by the specter of violent clashes in the coming struggle to inherit the paramount power now wielded by Deng Xiaoping because of his unchallengeable personal prestige.

Against this background, the United States has become extremely irritated with both China's failure to protect

American intellectual property rights and its increasingly authoritarian rule, which mocks the Clinton administration's hopeful prediction that Beijing's human rights record would improve. The State Department has just declared that performance to be worse, thus embarrassing an administration that wants to continue most-favored treatment of China's trade on the basis of an improved record.

The aged Communist Party leaders in Beijing will not, of course, abate their harsh suppression of dissent. To do so would impede the power they preserved by ruthlessly crushing the democracy movement six years ago. Besides, they argue, lenience would cast China into anarchy, even chaos. The U.S. government has, perhaps willfully, failed to grasp that basic reality.

It also appears incapable of understanding another obstacle to the interrupted expansion of trade with China: Washington seems blind to the two basic reasons for Beijing's reluctance to agree to protect American software and compact disks against piracy.

The first is stubborn pride, which requires that China not be perceived around by other nations. To nationalists, American demands for civil liberties and for enforcing new commercial rules banning

the illegal copying and sale of foreign intellectual property are blatant interference in China's internal affairs. Not so different, indeed, from European and American armed intervention in China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

China's resistance also stems as much from inability as from unwillingness to comply. That inability reveals much about the present state of the country. Above all, official China is virtually paralyzed as it awaits the death of Deng Xiaoping. All action is frozen, as it was before the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 paved Mr. Deng's way to supreme power.

Chinese bureaucrats have learned most painfully that doing nothing is always safer than taking the initiative on new policies. The punishment for "error," as the new authorities may see it, is not mere bureaucratic disfavor but possible loss of liberty or even life. So no Chinese bureaucrat wants to change any policy by an iota just now.

Besides, the central bureaucracy's power to enforce any new policy is negligible. Despite increasing stringency, the party and the central government are losing control of the country. At the grass roots, the local party apparatus can still dominate life. But regional and local separatists are increasingly independent of Beijing, as well as increasingly corrupt and self-indulgent.

Not only do local officials do pretty

much as they please in the economic sphere, but so do the people. And power increasingly resides in the economic sphere, rather than the political. The centralized political power that the gerontocrats in Beijing are so anxious to preserve — and to inherit — is a wasting asset.

Crime is growing exponentially with prosperity, and organized gangs are becoming increasingly involved. Many are based on the old secret societies that the Communists boasted of eradicating. White-collar crime, which means largely official crime, is rampant. As a result, between \$10 billion and \$20 billion a year is estimated to be flowing illicitly into private accounts abroad.

The coming battle for power, which may well involve armed clashes, will exacerbate all those trends.

The Chinese policy of imposing strict political control while allowing economic freedom is too often lauded elsewhere in Asia and in the West as preferable to the Russian relaxation of both political and economic controls, and the consequent chaos. A glimpse of the inner reality of China's present predicament hardly supports that view.

The writer, a visiting professor at Boston University, is a former Asia correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and Newsweek. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Idea of Fencing Palestinians Out Begs the Question for Israelis

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The latest suicide bombings in Israel have given a substantial boost to a flawed idea: to set aside hopes of hinging Arabs and Israelis together in a real peace and instead to aim to separate the two peoples physically and politically in back-to-back detachments from one another.

Not that separation of feuding ethnic groups does not have a powerful popular appeal, in Israel and elsewhere. Among Israelis, the idea promises daily street safety to a public driven wild by the repeated acts of terrorism which have hooded and slowed the peace process. It also seems to suit a common urge among Palestinians simply to collect their lands and then be done with the burden of living with the Israelis.

Even someone who is cool to the idea of separation can feel the palpable chill put on the peace talks by these inhuman terrorists, and by the tolerance often verging into passionate support that they appear to draw from the

larger Palestinian community. It is separation the answer?

Its limitations start with the awkward fact that it amounts to voluntary reconstruction of a ghetto by a people for whom "ghetto" has come to mean an unendurable condition of apathy, loneliness and vulnerability. In this sense, any abandonment of efforts to seek normal full peaceful relations with Israel's immediate neighbors represents a defeat for liberal Zionism so drastic as to become acceptable only under the most extreme duress.

Tough, you may say, the duress is extreme. The knife-wielders and bombers and their enthusiastic public create a security/political situation in Israel that is truly unendurable.

But how is this situation to be improved by Israel locking itself behind a barbed wire fence? If separation is meant to be negotiated, it will be frustrated. Nothing in the record indicates that Palestinians will make the range

of territorial concessions and concessions to settlers that Israelis, in their mood of deep siege, will surely demand.

And if a settlement is meant to be imposed — if Israel on its own draws the new map, commanders the water and decides what settlers may stay where — this gives Palestinians even less of a stake in endorsing the enterprise.

Once separation starts to be made real on the ground, moreover, then it is only a short ideological and political leap for a certain sort of Israeli government to consider "transferring" unconsented Palestinians from the Israeli side of the wire to the Palestinian side. First the question could arise about Palestinians who live in the West Bank, and then about those in Israel proper. Transfer could have enormous international as well as national implications for the Jewish state.

Advocates of separation draw a grim message from the fact that the latest series of savage acts

comes after Israel had finally begun facing up to Palestinian nationalism. The message: The conduct of and especially the applause for these acts show that Palestinians want not peace with Israel but an end to Israel. This is the rationale for the admittedly extreme solution of separation.

But there is a serious competing reading. No one can doubt that in their hearts many Palestinians wish Israel ill. Nonetheless, after the Oslo talks produced an Israeli-Palestinian negotiating framework 16 months ago, many were ready to swallow a negotiated peace with Israel. The trouble is, while it is plain that Palestinians have not delivered sufficient security to Israelis, Israelis have not delivered sufficient political and economic benefit to Palestinians.

Thousands of their prisoners remain unreleased. The promised Palestinian elections and Israeli "redeployment" in the West Bank have yet to take place. Heavy Israeli construction has gone on in the part of annexed

Greater Jerusalem claimed by Palestinians, and settlement activity in the occupied West Bank has expanded. International efforts to revive the economy in the Gaza-Jericho autonomy area proceed only slowly.

In short, the reason Palestinians are back on a terrorist track is not simply that they hate the Jews and are finally revealing their true anti-peace colors. The reason is also that those who were demonstrably ready to be won over by the peace process have in fact found that it does not measure up to their unrealistic but politically real expectations.

Palestinians must immediately upgrade their fight against terrorism in their ranks, and bring new seriousness and energy to the peace talks. The Israelis have a parallel responsibility to address the hesitancy in their own policy. This must not only carry the battle to the terrorists but strive to make the peace process more rewarding to Palestinians who play by the rules.

—The Washington Post

## Streamlining Litigation

Last year a bipartisan majority of senators supported legislation to reform America's civil justice system by putting limitations on practices such as large contingency fees for lawyers and unlimited punitive damages. A filibuster killed the bill, which would also have run into trouble on the House side, where former Representative Jack Brooks had long run interference for the trial lawyers. But the election changed prospects for legislation, and now civil justice reform is a fast-track item in the Republicans' Contract With America. Hearings are expected to begin in both houses this month.

Much of what the new majority wants done is badly needed. Courts are crowded, delays are long and in some cases egregious awards are made. The whole system is expensive, not just to the participants but to the economy. And fear of unlimited liability has put a damper on some kinds of research and innovative product development. But no one wants to so limit rights of action that injured parties don't receive justice. Making a lawsuit loser pay both sides' attorney fees, for example, would be a tremendous disincentive to litigation. And barring contingency fees would make it difficult for plaintiffs to find lawyers.

Last week a different set of reform proposals appeared in the House aimed at accelerating the resolution of disputes and reducing the high cost of lawyers' fees. A bill introduced by Senators Mitch McConnell and Spencer Abraham incorporates some of the provisions

of the Contract bill but also provides an interesting incentive to settlement that is not in that proposal.

In part, the bill mandates a time period at the beginning of a lawsuit, during which the defendant can offer a settlement. If it is accepted, the plaintiff has his compensation without delay and only has to pay his lawyer an hourly rate. If he rejects the offer and goes to trial, the lawyer's contingency fee will be limited to the difference between the settlement offer and the final judgment. In these circumstances, both parties have a strong reason to settle early.

The chairman of the Senate's Judiciary Committee, Orrin Hatch, who favors reform but does not support some of the stronger provisions in the Contract, is also drafting a bill. Instead of capping punitive damages, he suggests that a clearer definition of conduct that would merit punitive damages and a higher burden of proof for the plaintiff might solve the current problem. Senators Jay Rockefeller and Slade Gorton, who led the tort reform effort last year, are also preparing a revised version of their bill for introduction soon.

This weighing of reform proposals is a healthy exercise, particularly after years during which any suggestion of reform was squelched by powerful lobbies. Trial lawyers and some consumer groups that have traditionally opposed change may resist, but a breakthrough could come this year. The Senate bills are a welcome contribution to this possibility.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

## Obstinacy and Destruction

The extremism of the fundamentalists in Algeria feeds off the obstinacy of the authorities, and vice versa, without either side managing to prevail. One of these days, dialogue must be started. Those like President Liamine Zeroual who want to talk only with like-minded people are condemned to a sterile monologue.

—Les Echos (Paris).

The recent bombing in Algiers reveals the full extent of the crisis facing Algeria. The losers are the moderate opposition parties that recently worked out a democratic platform for peace in Rome. Censored and in exile, they have been

cut off from the people and must now watch as their efforts toward tolerance are destroyed by bombs.

—Tagesanzeiger (Zurich).

The authorities in Algiers could not fail to react to the idea launched by François Mitterrand for a conference on Algeria under the aegis of the European Union. Exercising subtle but effective pressure to bring the protagonists in the Algerian drama back to their senses is one thing. To impose on them an approach to be followed, which smacks of interference, is quite another — and it may well delay the awaited hour of national reconciliation.

—Le Monde (Paris).

## While Newt's Radicals Rampage, Where Is the Democratic Sheriff?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Under the leadership of Newt Gingrich, radical legislation is moving through the House of Representatives at an extraordinary pace. Bills to change profoundly the structure and functions of government follow one upon the other.

Equally striking is the failure of leadership on the other side. The man who should be telling the American people what is at stake here, explaining what the real impact of the Gingrich revolution would be, has been almost completely silent. That is Bill Clinton.

Except for a glancing comment in his State of the Union speech, President Clinton has had nothing to say about the constitutional amendment that was rushed through the House. It is called,

misleadingly, the balanced budget amendment. What it would do is give congressional minorities the power to block most meaningful legislation. It would subvert the governmental system designed at the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

The amendment is now before the Senate, where Robert Byrd of West Virginia is leading the fight against it. Mr. Byrd is highly effective in the Senate, but he cannot educate the country about the economic and political dangers of this superficially appealing proposal. That is the president's job.

Mr. Clinton has applauded, and promised to sign, the unfunded-mandates bill now be-

fore Congress. The idea is that the federal government should not impose rules on the states unless it pays the cost. That sounds simple, but all kinds of questions lurk in the legislation.

The campaign against unfunded mandates is led by Republican Governor Pete Wilson of California. He objects to the federal law requiring states to allow voter registration at Motor Vehicle Offices.

He complains of the cost, but that is trivial; his real concern is that more of those new voters might be Democrats. Is the unfunded-mandates bill going to interfere in the future with a federal power as undeniably legitimate as the power to regulate federal elections?

Then there is the plan to redo the omnibus crime legislation passed by Congress last year. The House Judiciary Committee has just approved a massive bill that would radically change whole areas of the law. For example, the bill would greatly restrict the ability of courts to force changes in prison conditions so cruel that they have been found unconstitutional: systematic rape, medical neglect, overcrowding.

The Gingrich team's next planned systemic attack is on the civil litigation process. A bill now before the Judiciary Committee would make it much harder for private citizens to sue investment firms or stock manipulators for securities fraud, or to sue manufacturers over danger-

ous products. That bill should be on the floor soon.

Still ahead is the assault, promised in the Gingrich Contract With America, on environmental regulation. One proposal is to treat many rules to protect the environment as legal "takings" of private property for which the government would have to pay — and which it could not afford.

Does Bill Clinton oppose those ideas? Will he talk about the values they would uphold? Will he veto the legislation if it reaches him? No one can be sure. So far he has drawn only one line in the sand, promising to veto a bill that would undo the ban on assault weapons enacted last year.

It will be a different America if the radicals have their way. That is what makes it so stunning that the president has had nothing much to say about what is happening. Nor have members of his cabinet.

The argument has been made that Mr. Clinton has good political reasons to hide his time: hope that the Senate will turn back the tide, that Republicans will divide. But meanwhile he is allowing Mr. Gingrich and his people to define the political debate, often in misleading terms. The bill denying victims the right to sue wrongdoers is called the Common Sense Legal Reform Act.

Perhaps Mr. Clinton reads his good recent poll figures as a sign that he need not fight this battle. If so, his political instinct has deserted him. If he allows the results of one midterm election to transform basic national policies and structures — allows that without a fight — many will not forgive him.

—The New York Times

## Dole In for '96, Kemp Out, Gramm In, Gingrich...

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The best line so far of the '96 presidential campaign was Senator Bob Dole, when asked why he was running. "Every country needs a president," he said.

"Every country needs a president," he said. "Every country needs a president," he said. "Every country needs a president," he said. "Every country needs a president," he said.

Mr. Dole was forced to make his pre-announcement because he had to show supporters that his candidacy was certain. With Jack Kemp removing himself, Mr. Dole needed to move on Mr. Kemp's financial and ideological supporters. These are broad-spectrum Republicans, ever more quietly profiting but unabashedly reaching out to minorities and optimists.

Another reason Mr. Dole had to move early is that he appears to be the right man in the right job right now. Why waste, on a White House quest, a skilled majority leader, uniquely capable of steering an enthusiastic movement toward the shores of legislative accomplishment?

That achievement requires not just the spirit of compromise, but the knack of deal-making in a

matrix of longtime loyalties. Mr. Dole possesses that talent.

Too old to run? Newly relaxed, his war wounds remembered but political wounds forgotten, he even flirts with offering those in the electorate and the Young Turks in the party this deal: one term as president and out.

That offer is quintessential Dole, in whose Kama Sutra the most exciting posture is the fall-back position. The need to deal is a sign of weakness, but he deals from strength. His ally is Al D'Amato, who now can deliver the New York delegation.

Mr. Dole sees as his main competition Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, the man who did most to derail the Clinton health train. With Senator Robert Byrd likely to tie up the Senate for five weeks filibustering the balanced-budget amendment, Mr. Dole can hit the hustings early to compete with Mr. Gramm, whose presence in Washington is not ordinarily as necessary as the majority leader's.

Mr. Gramm, once an economist professor, is dogged, intellectually diligent, ideologically consistent and cheerfully uncompromising. He is the anti-Dole, the hope of the rigorous right.

He is successfully raising the millions needed to carry him through the first few primaries. His problem is that he is not likable on the tube because he comes across as too smart. But he is smart enough to improve his likability with lines like: "Can an ugly man be president? We'll see. That gets voters saying 'He's not so ugly, and besides...'"

Mr. Gramm's political problem is Newt. "I have no plans to run," Gingrich, who could put together a plan in a hurry come summer. His House will have delivered on most of his Contract With America, some of which will be hobbled in the Senate (where Democrats Deschle, Ensign and Ford — who voted for the balanced-budget amendment last year — will likely flip to vote against it now).

Speaker Newt's entry, to carry out his contract as president, would split Mr. Gramm's support. Mr. Gingrich has made known his intention to vacation in New Hampshire this year.

The open outside-Washington candidate is Lamar Alexander, former Tennessee governor, who has lined up many Reagan and Bush fund-raisers. The easygoing but purposeful Alexander gives the best "the" speech of any in the race, a sign that he knows his message. Friendly admonition: His foreign policy, defeatist on Bosnia, smacks of Bush-Bakerism.

The hidden outside candidate is California Governor Pete Wilson, whose noncampaign is getting good exposure. He is pro-choice and relatively centrist, which is good for winning general elections but bad for winning Republican nominations. However, his pro-

posed denial of schooling to illegal immigrants won the heart of angry skinheads everywhere, and now he is on the tax-cut handwagon.

In the second tier is Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, who is not afraid to oppose the Christian Coalition with his pro-choice stand, and is in the race, I think, to pull the party back toward the center. Dan Quayle will make a bid, as a personal statement, but his poll numbers will be based on name recognition, and the entry of Senator Richard Lugar, always a class actor, will dilute the Indiana vote.

Next assessment at the first turn. Richard Nixon's semi-prediction — Wilson-Whitman — remains a long shot, but...

posed denial of schooling to illegal immigrants won the heart of angry skinheads everywhere, and now he is on the tax-cut handwagon.

In the second tier is Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, who is not afraid to oppose the Christian Coalition with his pro-choice stand, and is in the race, I think, to pull the party back toward the center. Dan Quayle will make a bid, as a personal statement, but his poll numbers will be based on name recognition, and the entry of Senator Richard Lugar, always a class actor, will dilute the Indiana vote.

Next assessment at the first turn. Richard Nixon's semi-prediction — Wilson-Whitman — remains a long shot, but...

—The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1895: Serbian Elections

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] M. Nicholas Christid, the Serbian Premier, who is acting as Regent during the absence of King Alexander, has hit upon a very simple method of securing the triumph of his party at the forthcoming elections — that of suppressing electors favorable to his adversaries. All of the friends of the Government will be registered, even if not duly qualified to vote — the others will be forgotten.

## 1920: League Acclaimed

LONDON — Twelve thousand women gathered at the Albert Hall tonight (Feb. 6) and enthusiastically and unanimously voted a resolution declaring the League of Nations to be essential to the peace of the world. Lady Astor said she thought it was still going to take all the patience and open-

minedness on both sides of the Atlantic to withstand the powerful propaganda, which seemed to be going on to separate Great Britain and the United States.

## 1945: Manila's Streets

MANILA — General MacArthur officially proclaimed the fall of Manila last night (Feb. 6). But Manila was not another Naples. The Japanese mined only a few streets. And there was no wanton destruction of non-military installations. There was no evidence of widespread starvation, but children lining the streets, cheering and waving American and Filipino flags, looking pitifully undernourished. No great crowd welcomed the first Americans to enter the capital, for the city is still infested with snipers shooting from buildings and from every important intersection.

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Tel.: (1) 46 37 90 00. Fax: (1) 46 37 05 51. Adv.: 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHT@eurkomie  
Edit. for Asia: Michael Richardson, 30 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0311. Tel. (65) 472-7788. Fax (65) 274-2334  
Edit. for Africa: David D. Rosenberg, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852 2622-1181. Fax 852 2622-1190  
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## OPINION/LETTERS

## A Would-Be Leader Has to Pay

WASHINGTON — Month by month it becomes clear that the leitmotif of post-Cold War American foreign policy is "leadership on the cheap." It is a bipartisan policy but not, to use the current jargon, a sustainable posture.

The habit of leadership is still, thank heaven, very much present. But increasingly the money, the troops and the political staying power to back it up are not. The result is a slow erosion of American influence and rising resentment against a country that seems to want to match a high-flying self-image and set of goals to a chintzy bank account.

Witness European countries' refusal to approve the Clinton administration's Mexican relief plan at the International Monetary Fund last week.

Despite hard work by the Clinton administration to reduce arrears to key international institutions, the United States is still the leading debtor.

After a substantial reduction last year in what it owes, it remains \$825 million behind to the World Bank and the regional development banks. Italy owes money to the African Development Bank, but with that single exception the U.S. economy — the world's richest — is the only major donor in debt to any of these institutions.

That has not stopped Washington from pushing an ambitious reform agenda. The improvements that the United States wants to see, from greater openness to greener lending, are all valuable. But it is easy to understand why constant demands for change engender a certain irritation when they come from the only voice at the

By Jessica Mathews

table that has not paid its bill.

The situation is the same at the United Nations. The United States is behind in payments to the general fund, and expects to end the year down nearly \$700 million in the peacekeeping account. But America has lots of conditions and restrictions that it wants imposed on peacekeeping missions.

Many of them are unexceptionable, and have imposed a needed slowdown on an institution that was taking on too much too fast. But some, particularly whether and when U.S. troops will serve under foreign command, are a good deal harder for others to swallow.

Somalia turned Americans against multilateral peacekeeping because they bought the administration's story that the reason for the disaster in which 18 Americans were killed was foreign command. The rest of the world knows that the Rangers were in fact under U.S. command. It knows, too, that other countries have lost many more men in Somalia and elsewhere without losing the commitment to international peacekeeping.

Nor do America's European allies find it easy to understand U.S. pressure to lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims when there are no American, but plenty of European, troops on the ground to be endangered by the fighting that would follow.

Proposals in the Republican Contract would turn the Clinton administration's partial withdrawal from such international missions into a rout.

One of these ideas is that the

United States should, by fiat, deduct what it voluntarily spends on peacekeeping from its assessed UN dues.

Under this bookkeeping, the United Nations would have owed the United States \$400 million last year — out to mention what it would owe in the countries that paid for Operation Desert Storm.

This and like-minded ideas would mean the quick end of international peacekeeping in the name of economy and a narrower definition of national interest. The actual result would be the opposite: higher defense spending and greater demands on the United States, with cooperative endeavors all but wiped out.

If the gap between what America does and what it expects of others is sometimes pretty wide, the discrepancy between what it does and how it thinks of itself is often a chasm. Americans firmly believe that theirs is the most generous country. Eighty percent, according to a recent poll, believe that the United States gives more assistance, as a percentage of gross national product, to poor countries than do other rich countries.

In fact it is not first by this measure — nor second, nor 10th, but 16th out of 18, having last year dropped into the basement below Ireland.

Americans think of themselves, too, as the world's environmental leader. Yet the biggest initiative to come out of the Rio summit meeting, an international lending window called the Global Environmental Facility, has not received a U.S. dime. Twenty-six other countries, including India,

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Egypt, Nigeria and the financial giant Ivory Coast, put up \$800 million for the facility's pilot phase. The United States had a great deal to say, however, about how the Global Environmental Facility should be run. That these ideas were constructive does not make them rankle any less.

One requirement was that countries should not receive certain funds unless they had ratified the Biodiversity Treaty. Guess which country has not ratified and is unlikely to do so any time soon?

Americans assume, too, that the United States leads the way on arms control. It does lead on nuclear issues, but Washington's influence in arms control forums is inevitably affected by the fact that it is the world's dominant arms seller.

Chasing dollars to replace declining Pentagon purchases, the United States has adopted the tactics it once deployed in others, aggressively using government influence to cooelude commercial sales. The result has been impressive in one sense: In 1993, the United

States accounted for a staggering 72 percent of arms sales to developing countries.

No country is ever perfectly consistent. But there is a growing dissonance between what the United States expects of others and believes about itself, and what it is willing to do and pay for, especially in concert with others. America has a balance to draw on in its leadership account, but it won't last forever. Lately America has been making a lot more withdrawals than deposits.

The Washington Post

## She Had Only the Bench — And One Happy Meal

By Sarah Baldwin-Beneich

PARIS — The wind passes in gusts, leaving behind a weird stillness. The clouds are the color of mid silver, and the sun is undecided. It is a typical Sunday between fall and winter, and my 2-year-old son and I have the blues. Earlier today, I decided to splurge on a McDonald's Happy Meal to cheer us up.

As it happened, neither of us got beyond the first bite. Someone came along who needed a Happy Meal even more than we

we see. But giving a little is such a small, simple thing that not doing it becomes grotesque. If those same subway riders encountered a person in flames would they ask who started the fire and how it feels to burn?

Who truly believes that beggars and homeless people could be somewhere else, doing something else? Does anyone really think they like speeding their days underground or on the street, hand out and palm up, while a thousand backs turn? Most of them probably would prefer to be elsewhere, occupied with other things. But where is it written that a person must earn compassion, anyway?

What in the world can make you so cynical that when you find yourself face to face with a human being with so much less than you, you aren't moved to help, just a little?

"That's just it," my critics say. "It doesn't help."

But does it hurt? I walk through the hot, dry air of those subway tunnels in acceptable clothes, leftovers from when I still figured into my parent's household budget. I don't look hard-up, but I am. In fact, hard work and high goals notwithstanding, I seem to be in perpetually dire financial straits.

But I am not going to explain to a homeless person that I can't give her money to buy a baguette because I can't pay my phone bill — this to someone one without a phone.

Nor will I plead that I haven't been able to buy new shoes for five years — this to someone who pulled her shoes out of a garbage can.

I have always been broke, but I have never been poor. I have books to read and a bed to read them in. And when I'm on the subway, I have something the homeless don't have: a destination. When I left that woman in the park today, I had a home to go to, someone to go with, and someone to see when I got there. She had the park bench, and no one.

Sarah Baldwin-Beneich is a freelance writer living in Paris. This comment originally appeared in the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## India and Democracy

Regarding "India Keeps Failing the Democracy Test in Kashmir" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by Adam Davidson and Brian Brown:

This comment was thought-provoking. As an Indian who has lived in Southeast Asia and now lives in Europe, I would like to make the following comments.

Representative democracy in its modern and Western form will not be successful in India. India's problems are so varied — a burgeoning population of almost 1 billion that is more than 70 percent rural; illiteracy; insurmountable economic disparities; a caste-ridden society with a multitude of languages and religions — that it is impossible for elected representatives to serve such a multitude of interests.

Representative democracy in India has produced a chaotic Parliament, party infighting (the Congress Party was held together by the Gandhi family's manipulation of cult-personality and hero worship) and the

rise of caste-based and religion-based politics and electoral abuses. The only viable system for India is one that tends to minimize social and economic differences. Such a system would mean a social or economic democracy and may result in the loss of political equality and other rights — a price India has to pay for the moment. To simply adapt Western norms and concepts of governance to India while ignoring the social and economic reality would be a folly.

G. VENKATACHALAM, Paris.

## Bigger Than Generals

Regarding "Some Who Didn't Approve of Enola Gay's Bomb" (Opinion, Feb. 2):

Barton J. Bernstein may be content to rely on the political judgments of the generals, but democratic society normally sees war — and most other matters — as too important to leave to the generals. Generals are often public

roes immediately after a successful war, but soon reveal how limited is their political perspective. General Douglas MacArthur, cited by Mr. Bernstein, seriously overstepped his authority and had to be sacked. Generals have also been notoriously reluctant to adopt radical changes in warfare — such as the tank, the submarine and nuclear weapons.

D. J. FISHLICK, Bucks, England.

## The View From 1945

As a member of a fleet marine unit aboard a ship in the Aleutian Islands in the summer of 1945 I was very much aware of what was ahead if the war continued. And we all thought that it would go on for some time — having witnessed the carnage at Okinawa and Iwo Jima.

We saw the Japanese face to face and they fought like tigers. We gave them great respect. There were 1,700 men on our ship, and when the dropping of the bomb over Hiroshima was announced, the ship rocked

with expressions of relief. We then knew we would live.

The rewriting of history has become alarming. The savage actions of the Japanese are disappearing behind the horrors of the bomb. To be captured by the Japanese forces to us meant almost certain death. Remember the Bataan death march?

Or the Rape of Nanking, in December 1937. The Japanese systematically butchered perhaps 200,000 Chinese. The world was horrified; even the Nazis expressed disapproval.

The visual image of the bomb is a simple event to place on a postage stamp; but the Rape of Nanking — there is not enough paper to depict this sorrowful event, almost lost in the rewriting of history.

LARRY BRAYTON, Courmayeur, Italy.

In June 1945, what remained of my battalion, the 144th Seabees, was on Guam. Our commander called us together to announce that we were to have special training in preparation for the invasion of Japan. We

were advised to make sure that our life insurance was in order and that our beneficiaries were clearly designated. The dropping of the atomic bombs in August ended a period of gut-wrenching anxiety and fear.

I ask, would Germany or Japan, with their track records of brutal warfare, not have dropped atomic bombs?

JACK NUSBAUM, Torremolinos, Spain.

## Between You and Me

Watching Connie Chung trick Kathleen Gingrich into gossip that passed for a scoop, I was repulsed by her high-toned con game. Ratings-driven journalism is not a pretty sight.

RICHARD GENZ, New Delhi.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Gabon, Heavily in Debt, Drives Out Its Unwelcome Foreigners

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — When a Gabonese rustbucket named the Buffalo finally limped into this city's port the other day, unloading its cargo of weary refugees down a rickety gangplank, the landing might have been just another in a score of repatriations that have long been the lot of migrants in this region.

Instead, the fortunes of thousands of West Africans who had been given until the end of January to quit the Central African nation of Gabon have opened a bitter debate about regional cooperation and the meaning of nationality in a continent whose borders were drawn up over 100 years ago by outside powers.

With one government after another acting on political motives or harsh economic times to restrict the rights of immigrants, opposition figures, editorial writers and ordinary citizens across the region have begun to criticize their leaders for flouting values of regional solidarity and integration that many say they hold dear.

The outcry began when Gabon, a tiny oil-producing nation, heavily in debt, enacted legislation last September requiring African foreigners to pay steep fees to remain in the country.

In the last week or so, the criticism has grown as thousands who cannot afford the air fare have begun clambering aboard trucks and ships, abandoning their homes and belongings.

"With the new prices for the resident's cards, no one can afford it," said Souleye Tiakoro, 30, a schoolteacher from Mali who disembarked along with 351 other refugees arriving here aboard the Buffalo.

"They are asking 800,000 francs for Mauritians and 600,000 francs for Malians. It's just out of the question."

As Mr. Tiakoro spoke, mothers clutching crying babies and scores of children looking worn from the long sea trip lined up in the hot sun while Ivory Coast authorities checked

their identities, dispatching many in buses for neighboring Mali, home to the largest number of the refugees.

"Europe is coming together, North America is coming together, everybody but us has realized that the only way forward is to overcome their narrow nationalisms, and yet we are the ones in the worst situation," said a Malian official of the repatriations. "This is a sad day for Africa."

Reactions like these, coming from throughout the region and from many quarters at home, seemed to catch the Gabonese authorities by surprise.

West and Central Africa have long been the theater of mass expulsions of foreigners drawn to such countries as the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Gabon in economic boom years.

Before the coming of multiparty democracy in most of the countries of the region at the start of the decade, however, no one was free to criticize the actions of their governments.

If the unexpected public outcry both at home and throughout the region did not force

a reversal of the measure in Gabon, it led the government to extend the deadline until mid-February.

Adding to the sense of outrage felt by many, the fees charged to those who wished to remain in Gabon varied, seemingly depending upon the wealth of their country of origin, with the richest being charged the least.

French citizens, for example, were required to pay only about \$100 for new resident's cards, while immigrants from many of West Africa's poorest countries were charged as much as \$1,200.

If the passengers aboard the Buffalo disembarked with bitter resignation after a difficult sea journey, criticisms of the actions of Gabon's government have been harsh even in Gabon.

"Gabon is not a tattered basket into which just anything can be allowed to seep," said Benoit Mouly-Nzamba, vice president of the Gabonese Progress Party, a leading opposition group.

## Jury Hears Testimony On Abuse By Simpson

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — The jury in the O.J. Simpson murder trial

saw photographs Monday of a beaten Nicole Brown Simpson as her sister testified that Mr. Simpson humiliated his wife while she was pregnant by calling her a "fat pig."

Mr. Simpson "hated fat women," Denise Brown said, adding: "He would always comment about her weight." The "fat pig" comments, she said, were made in front of friends and family during one of her two pregnancies.

Miss Brown said that Mrs. Simpson reacted to the insults at one point by saying she did not care how much weight she gained, she just wanted Mr. Simpson to leave her.

When Mrs. Simpson lost her pregnancy weight, Miss Brown said, Mr. Simpson would comment, "Look at her. She looks great doesn't she? She's mine."

"She was always like a possession," Miss Brown said.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the June 12 killings of Mrs. Simpson and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman.

Miss Brown was an important witness in the prosecution's attempt to show that behind the public facade of a nice guy was a wife-beater with a violent temper.

As she testified, Miss Brown frequently wiped tears from her eyes, but she cried openly as she looked at two Polaroid pictures she had taken of her sister after Mr. Simpson had beaten her on New Year's Day, 1989.

One of the photographs, shown to the jury on a large screen, showed Mrs. Simpson with a swollen right eye, right cheek and chin.

In the second photograph, she was shown with her right arm raised, displaying a large black, red and yellow bruise on her hip.

Following the 1989 fight between the two, the former star running back pleaded not guilty to a single charge of spousal abuse and was ordered to undergo counseling.

Miss Brown said she had taken the pictures at her sister's request. They were discovered, along with a third photograph, taken of Mrs. Simpson's safety deposit box after her death.

The third photograph, showing Mrs. Simpson with a swollen and black right eye, was shown by the jury but was disallowed by Judge Lance Ito, who told the panel to ignore it because there was no evidence as to when it was taken.

Miss Brown sobbed as she recalled the last time she saw her sister, just hours before she was stabbed and slashed to death with Mr. Goldman.

She said she, her sister, Mrs. Simpson's two children and other members of the Brown family had dinner at a restaurant after a dance recital.

She testified that Mr. Simpson also attended the recital and that he looked strange. "He had a very far away look, it was actually really kind of spooky," she said. "It was a frightening look."

**ALLIES: Expansion Plan**

Continued from Page 1

French foreign policy, since Mr. Juppé's party, Rally for the Republic, is expected to win the presidency next spring.

"I rate this as a serious, perhaps even historic speech that reveals the new thinking in Paris," a Western official said of Mr. Juppé's stand.

Other officials emphasized the pitfalls in the way of creating a new, formal framework. For one thing, economic policy and defense are jealously guarded separate backwaters in all national bureaucracies. Even in the security sphere, Europeans would want to work out a common global strategy with Washington before agreeing to a broadened NATO mandate.

"The vision is important" for the future, a U.S. diplomat said. It has similarities with the Clinton administration's effort to put relations with Europe on a more equal footing and interest in exploring the possibility of a North Atlantic free trade area.

A lesser goal for a trans-Atlantic treaty, according to Alfred Dregger, a leading German conservative, is increased dependability in relations among the democracies in a period when they no longer face a single unifying threat but instead a variety of new challenges from many different quarters.

For investment information, read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IFI.

## EU Splits on Aid to Ex-Colonies

Germany and U.K. Balk at Increasing 70-Nation Fund

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Union foreign ministers on Monday failed to agree on funding levels to fulfill their commitment to former colonies in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

With the EU's Lomé Convention due for a five-year review, many ministers seemed unwilling to offer generous contributions to the 70 developing countries in the program.

Germany and Britain have already served notice that they will not increase their contributions because of other aid commitments, and Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany has demanded a large cut in Bonn's share.

Germany contributes 26 percent of the fund, the largest country share. France contributes 24 percent, and Britain 16.5 percent.

"Whether we pay for a smaller portion of the same pie or

whether the pie gets smaller doesn't matter," said one British diplomat. "We just don't want to pay as much as we have."

Italy's deputy foreign minister, Emanuele Scammacca, said Italy would have a hard time contributing as much as before.

The aid, set to run from 1995 until the end of the century, would renew an existing accord with the 70 nations. From 1989 through 1994, the EU pledged \$14.8 billion.

France, which holds the rotating presidency of the 15-nation Union, has suggested raising the amount to \$18.1 billion to account for inflation.

France also stresses that contributions from new EU members, Austria, Finland and Sweden, would raise the tally.

"Our objective is to maintain the EU's efforts to support Africa," Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France said.

Objecting to other delegations' reluctance to contribute, he complained, "If some member states have their way we'll have a smaller fund than the last one. In economic, human and political terms that is impossible."

Ministers agreed to hold a special meeting Feb. 15, a day before they must face representatives of the 70 nations to settle on the funding level before it takes effect March 1.

The beneficiary countries have asked for the fund to be increased to \$23 billion over the next five years.

African countries, in particular, are said to fear that with Europe increasingly focused on the former East Bloc, their continent is in danger of falling off the world aid map.

Diplomats said that while Bonn is directing more aid to Eastern Europe, London wants to develop more bilateral aid agreements.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## FRANCE: Balladur Rebuffs Mitterrand Over EU Conference on Algeria

Continued from Page 1

were canceled in 1992, Algeria's slow descent into chaos has become a nightmare for the French government.

The thrust of France's policy has been to avoid becoming drawn into Algeria's maelstrom of violence or to become a reluctant haven for hundreds of thousands of Algerians who would be tempted to flee if Islamic extremists assumed power.

France's vulnerability became starkly clear when an Air France plane was hijacked at Algiers airport in December. After the plane was flown to Marseille, French commandos stormed the aircraft, killing the four hijackers and rescuing the remaining passengers.

Since that traumatic event, the Balladur government has been struggling to keep the lid on the Algerian crisis at least for the duration of the presidential election campaign. The first round of voting will take place April 23, with a runoff two weeks later between the two top candidates if nobody scores an outright majority.

As the favorite to be elected as Mr. Mitterrand's successor, Mr. Balladur fears nothing more than the danger of becoming embroiled in the Algerian troubles. Even though he has frequently declared that Algeria remains his top foreign policy priority, he has been reluctant or unable to reconcile the widely differing assessments within his government.

Mr. Pasqua, who has endorsed Mr. Balladur's presidential bid in the hope of becoming his prime minister, has taken an uncompromising stand toward the Algerian crisis. He has cracked down on Islamic sympathizers living in France and spurned any dialogue with Muslim political forces, contending that there are no moderate democrats among them.

Defense Minister François Léotard and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, on the other hand, have argued that France can no longer pin its hopes on an army-backed government that has lost much of its credibility. Mr. Juppé, in particular, has expressed support for the Rome manifesto and the inclusion of opposition parties in a political dialogue.

## CAMBODIA: Pol Pot's Terror Stalks a Nation Weary of Corruption

Continued from Page 1

other generation — certainly until Pol Pot is dead.

There are no reliable reports on the whereabouts of Pol Pot, 66, although the shadowy guerrilla leader is believed by foreign intelligence agencies to be living in comfort, shuttling among rebel camps in western Cambodia. Scholars are convinced that he remains a dedicated Marxist and holds to a dream of another violent peasant revolution in Cambodia.

His army has an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 troops, far fewer than in 1975, when the Khmer Rouge ousted Year Zero because it was to mark a rebirth of Cambodian history.

But while the rebel army is too small to pose any immediate threat to the capital or other large cities, it is capable of wreaking havoc.

In recent weeks, the Khmer Rouge has attacked dozens of villages in western Cambodia, killing at least 100 people, burning homes and crops and slaughtering livestock.

Tens of thousands of people have been made refugees in the area around Battambang, the country's second-largest city, and the government is struggling to feed them in the midst of a nationwide drought.

The 1993 United Nations-sponsored elections produced a coalition between the party associated with King Norodom Sihanouk, who has been returned to the throne after spending most of two decades in exile, and the party associated with the Cambodian leaders installed by Vietnam in 1979.

The government is trying to revive Cambodia's shattered economy — living standards are among the most miserable on earth — by enticing foreign investors and tourists.

"Our policy is to develop the country in order to stop the Khmer Rouge," Mr. Ung Huot said, "and the policy of the Khmer Rouge is to try to stop the development to destroy us."

The Khmer Rouge wants the foreigners out, hoping that an exodus of investors and tourists will ensure the government's collapse. The rebels have begun to attack foreigners, reportedly offering \$8,000 for every Westerner caught or killed. They

have taken responsibility for the killing of an American tourist last month near the ancient temple complex of Angkor.

While Phnom Penh blames bandits in that killing, there is no doubt the Khmer Rouge was responsible for the deaths of

**'Pol Pot may be bad, but some of the other Khmer Rouge leaders are not so bad.'**

A student at the University of Phnom Penh.

several other Westerners last year, including three backpackers slain in September after rebels attacked a train in rural southern Cambodia. The British, Australian and Frenchman were killed with blows to the head, long the Khmer Rouge's preferred method of execution because it saves bullets.

It is difficult to overstate the fear that the Khmer Rouge still arouses among Cambodia's 7 million people.

It is the rare Cambodian who cannot identify family members who died in what is commonly known here as the Pol Pot time.

It is common to find Cambodians who lost everyone.

Most of the victims of the Khmer Rouge died from starvation or disease. Thousands of others were executed in killing grounds like Choeung Ek, targets of Pol Pot's paranoid fear that anyone with an education or a special calling — doctors, teachers, businessmen, painters, dancers, Buddhist monks — posed a threat to a revolution meant to glorify peasants.

Despite the fear and in a sign of how seriously the government has failed to inspire confidence, some Cambodians quietly express support for some Khmer Rouge ideals — some times even for the group itself.

"The Khmer Rouge are not corrupt, and that is why some people still support them," said a 23-year-old student at the University of Phnom Penh.

Like many of his classmates, he did not want his name used for fear of government retaliation.

"In the Khmer Rouge time, they killed many people, but there was no corruption," he said. "And corruption is the most terrible problem that we have now."

He sat with other students in the library of an English-language training program that is being underwritten by the government of Australia.

Apart from the classrooms renovated by the Australians, the university is a moldering wreck. The buildings were all



FRENCH HUSTINGS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur campaigning for the presidency Monday in Amiens.

## U.K. Aides Deny New Bars to EU Currency

Reuters

LONDON — Aides to Prime Minister John Major, in the latest tactical shift to try to heal rifts over European integration among his ruling Conservatives, denied Monday that he had raised new barriers to Britain's joining a single currency.

In a speech Friday, Mr. Major appeared to set new terms for Britain's participation by saying that criteria contained in the European Union's 1991 Maastricht treaty were a "necessary but not sufficient" condition for monetary union.

His hard line delighted anti-EU members of his party, including Jonathan Aitken, the Treasury's chief secretary, but angered supporters of further integration led by the trade secretary, Michael Heseltine.

Mr. Heseltine, in remarks widely interpreted as a warning to Mr. Major not to cede more ground to opponents of the Union, said that the government must not wrap itself in a nationalist flag at the EU inter-governmental conference next year that will review the Maastricht treaty.

"The politics of frustration and nostalgia will often tug at the coat-tails," he wrote in the Sunday Times. "But the duty of government is to look ahead and lead."

A cabinet official, David Hunt, said Monday that ministers were agreed that Britain would opt sign up for a single currency in 1997 and would not prejudice a single currency at a future date.

The treaty, which calls for a single currency in 1999, allows for the currency in 1997 under certain conditions.

"My fear is the prime minister's fear," Mr. Hunt told BBC radio, "that unless economic conditions were right, a single currency would tear the European Union apart."

The treaty says that in addition to four strict criteria — on inflation, budget deficits, debt levels and interest rates — broader economic circumstances should be taken into account in deciding whether to go ahead with a single currency.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, is expected to use a speech Thursday to warn that monetary union is a constant unless problems such as deep-seated unemployment and widely varying productivity are tackled.

Mr. Major faces further trouble following an announcement by the opposition Liberal Democrats that they would hold a debate in Parliament next week on whether there should be a referendum on closer European Union.

## QUEBEC: Separatist Indians

Continued from Page 1

failed 1980 referendum to put its independence plan to a vote, is particularly sensitive to the native issue.

Seeking international recognition in the aftermath of any popular vote for secession, the party's leaders want to establish a record of impeccable behavior toward Quebec's minorities — be they English-speakers, recent immigrants or indigenous peoples — who make up about 20 percent of the population.

If natives challenge the process, as their rhetoric suggests they will, that could foil the separatists' quest for democratic polish.

Quebec's new leaders, in their referendum charter, guaranteed Quebec's native groups self-government on lands over which they have full ownership, "consistent with the territorial integrity of Quebec." Mr. Coon

Come called the language "a unilateral denial of all aboriginal and Cree rights." The Cree said they would hold their own referendum on their future according to their own schedule.

The federal minister of Indian affairs, Roo Irwin, pushed the debate into the open last spring by saying that if two smaller Indian groups in Quebec wanted to remain in Canada, that was "their choice."

Mr. Irwin's comments set off a flurry of arguments about the map of Quebec.

Most of the province's huge northern areas were added early this century by an act of the federal government. Those who wish to provoke separatist wrath argue that what Canada could give, Canada could take away. Quebec leaders, separatists and federalists alike, respond that Quebec's current borders are sacrosanct.

Premier Jacques Parizeau of Quebec has made aggressive overtures to Canada's 11 Indian tribes. He took the Indian affairs portfolio himself and appointed a respected former negotiator for the Cree, David Cliche, as his point person on native affairs. He resumed land-claims negotiations with some of the smaller and traditionally more tractable native tribes, the French-speaking Montagnais and Atikamek.

Most dramatically, Mr. Parizeau announced in November that the nearly \$7 billion Great Whale hydroelectric project in northern Quebec, in the heart of Cree lands, would not go forward. The decision was a triumph for the Cree and for U.S. environmental organizations that have lobbied to block a project they consider environmentally destructive. At some cost to provincial pride, Mr. Parizeau was bowing to economic necessity in scrapping an ambitious energy project for which demand had dwindled.

But Mr. Coon Come and other Cree leaders have been anything but charitable toward the governing separatists, whom they accuse of racism, "ethnic nationalism" and bad faith.

The same accusations are heard among the Mohawks. "They want to create an ethnic state over this whole territory," said Mr. Alfred, a former U.S. Marine and the author of a forthcoming book on native nationalism. "They're not creating a pluralistic society. They're intolerant."

Such criticism sits poorly with separatists, who say their first commitment is to democratic principles and to building a tolerant, multiethnic society. For the separatists, the point often is the polyglot, multicultural stew of Montreal.

Members of Mr. Parizeau's entourage insist the Parti Québécois is committed to native rights and will ensure for Indians living in Quebec the same deal or better than any other Indians in North America.

**TRADE: Talks Look Set to Resume**

Continued from Page 1

called on the Clinton administration to show more flexibility in the talks.

"I think it will get resolved, but there's no guarantee," said Anne Stevenson-Yang of the U.S.-China Business Council here. "The U.S. is pretty adamant on some things that China thinks are difficult to do."

She said the Chinese officials involved "do believe they're trying, and they are trying."

On the U.S. side, she said, "I know that our negotiators are very tough people, and they're under a lot of pressure domestically to be as tough as they can."

Miss Stevenson-Yang said she thought that at least some branches of the Chinese bureaucracy were "sincere" about

wanting to crack down on product pirates. But she said the U.S. side also should recognize that China is still developing its laws, has had little experience in investigation and enforcement of copyright protection and, in many cases, is dealing with small-time bootleggers operating in "mom-and-pop" factory outlets in isolated areas.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Beijing said that while it supported the Clinton administration's position opposing Chinese piracy of copyrighted and patented material, it nevertheless hoped that the issue could be settled through further negotiations between now and Feb. 26.

The chamber called on the United States to "recognize that in the area of commercial law, China is still evolving in its ability to meet developed nations' standards in full."

## In Fashion

By Susan M. ...

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Jury Hears  
Testimony  
On Abuse  
By Simpson

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# Style



Clockwise from top left: Escada pearl-button jacket and beret; Escada plaid-and-print jacket; Laurel's gemstone-print parka; Vivienne Westwood's scoop-front dress and feathered hat, and Mondri's mix-and-match sportswear.

## In Fashion's Global Village, German Designers Look to Asia

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**D**USSELDORF — Something fresh is afoot at the Königsallee. The feet that stomp the golden mile of shiny shops no longer wear shoes that match the suit that goes with the bag that tones with the hat. Instead, in the mild February drizzle, there are brown ankle boots and sturdy black shoes, blending with quiet, country clothes: quilted parkas, loden coats and rain jackets. The fashionscape is not Germany's familiar glitzy prosperity, but more like the subtle patchwork of Paul Klee's paintings in a newly opened exhibition in Düsseldorf.

Fashion, as ever, is the barometer of the times. Hard times. With apparel sales down 5 percent in Germany in 1994, the confident coordination and gaudy packaging of fashion no longer has its showcase on the sidewalks.

"Times are tough," says Wolfgang Ley of Escada, the flagship of upscale German

fashion. Its show Sunday may have opened with stars sprinkled on suits, but it kept booted feet firmly on the ground.

German fashion has built its impressive reputation on coordinated separates and efficient deliveries. But in another sign of the times, Ley went on stage to apologize to buyers that deliveries had been "lousy." He asked for the buyers' trust and promised better things for the new season.

Collections Premieren Düsseldorf (CPD) opened the fall-winter season over the weekend — a month ahead of the designer shows in Milan and Paris.

The fashion fair, with its new show complex and halls devoted to country clothes, lingerie and even "green" clothing, attracts 50,000 buyers. Yet its founder, Manfred Kronen, is gloomy about the state of the domestic market and "concerned" about the worldwide tendency of big stores to stock private-label merchandise.

"The Germans have a lot of muscle, power and money," he says. "But now they have to develop new markets in South-

east Asia and South America. I don't think that fashion will boom in Europe for at least the next five years."

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, East Germany gobbled up fashion. But optimism at increased consumerism has now turned to reality. Klaus Steilmann, heading a clothing company with sales in 1994 of 1.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$920 million), cited Hungary and China as two sustained growth areas. But he also is pessimistic about Europe, blaming the "ongoing recession," the tendency to produce "basic" fashion, when the consumer wants "quality, not garbage." And, above all, he criticizes fashion itself for "innovating like crazy," and thus confusing the consumer because retailers lack focus.

"They should not buy a dog out of each village," says Steilmann, quoting a German proverb.

You can't help wondering if German fashion itself is not out of step with a changing world. Out came the models at Mondri in oh-so-familiar military tai-

loring (with matching braided shoes) or in bumblebee striped sportswear (coordinated flashes on training shoes).

It was the same rigidly mix-and-match story at Laurel: relentlessly bright colors; flashy prints of gemstones or brazen heraldic patterns; and always the socks, the blouse, the scarf, even the peak of the baseball cap, to go with the plaid outfit.

Who dresses like this in the 1990s? Everyone, you might think, judging by the identikit shows that picked up on the same trends like shiny satin worn with fluffy mohair at Marc Cain or Bogner's silvered space-age parkas among earth-bound brown and beige wool coats.

Significantly, the most enthusiastic buyers seemed to be from aspirational markets. Teresa Arizti from Mexico, mourning the decline of the peso, praised Mondri for its bright color.

In Asia, Balbina Wong of Hong Kong sold 29,000 Escada

pieces in 1994 through her Lane Crawford store group.

"In German fashion, you do get the quality, which is extremely good — and a lot of our customers do not know how to coordinate — they do not have the eye to put things together like in Europe," she said.

Escada at least put on a show that seemed to respond to the new fashion mood — even if much of it looks like a computer printout of current trends and the much-vaunted influence of the American designer Todd Oldham could barely be seen. Oldham, Escada's new creative consultant, was trapped in New York by the East Coast blizzard. He might have been able to point to a plaid and animal-print patchwork blazer and colorful embroidered dresses as his personal thumbprint.

In fact, the show was remarkable for its quiet colors, with camel, cream and winter-white coats, beige tailoring and pallid Irish tweeds and knits. The bolder passages included pearl button-decorated suits, pheasant-feather prints and neon-bright colors against black.

The excitement at the shows was provided by Vivienne Westwood, the British designer who teaches fashion in Berlin, and who presented a retrospective of her fashion innovations, including corsets, bustles and photoprints. The curvy, cheeky femininity and the graceful presentation were in contrast to the bump-and-grind routines with which models showed hip streetwear in sloppy shapes at the CPD show.

Kronen said that German manufacturers needed to be more "adventurous." Two years ago, he established Creativ Haus, a postgraduate fashion school where fledgling designers have a sheltered workplace with available computer and machine technology.

A Creativ Haus runway show displayed a different aspect of German fashion, as the twenty-something designers showed quiet clothes with attenuated silhouettes (and no matching shoes).

"We want to show a woman's natural beauty — for us, femininity is important and the line

is soft," said 28-year-old Nicole Peters, working with partner Annette Kiper, on a collection inspired by the Japanese tea ceremony and by photography of plants.

But the antiseptic studios in the converted school building point up the difference between the so-called Creativ Haus and the vibrant chaotic art schools in Britain that spill out art students across the fashion world (including Brian Rennie, the Scotsman who heads Escada's design team).

Creativity in fashion is something that seeds, roots and flowers in a friendly environment. And even strong young shoots might find themselves crushed by Germany's fashion machine.

**CHESS**

By Robert Byrne

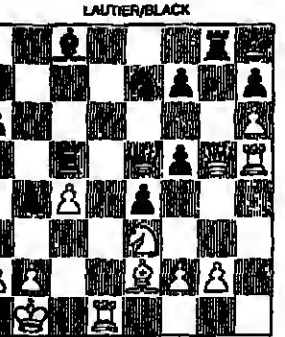
**G**ARRY KASPAROV beat Joel Lautier in the seventh round of the World Chess Olympiad.

The old Sicilian Four Knights Variation with 5...Nc6 has maintained a reputation for ruggedness. For instance, the latest analysis, by Nesis and Novik in Chess Informant 61 (1994), gives 6 Nc6 bc 7 c5 Nd5 8 Ne4 Qc7 9 f4 Qa5 10 Kf2 Qb6 11 Kf3 Bb7 12 c4 f5 13 Nf2 Nb4, which yields Black excellent counterplay.

Accordingly, many players choose 6 Nd5 d6 7 Bf4 c5 (7...Ne7 loses a pawn to 8 Qd4! a6 9 Nd6 Qd6 10 Be5) 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3 b5, which transposes into a main line of the Pelikan Variation. On 10 Nd5 a difficult unpredictable gambit can arise via 10...Qa5 11 c3? Ne4 and after 12 b4? Qa3 13 Bc1 Ne3 14 Qd2 Ne4 15 Qc2 Nd4 16 Qc4 Qa4, the highly charged situation is unclear. Lautier preferred the conservative 10...Be7 and Kasparov reinforced his control of d5 by 11 Bf6 Bf6. The idea is that the knight outpost at d5 is worth more than Black's bishop-pair.

Lautier said goodbye to a bishop with 14...Ne7 15 Nf6 g5 because he wanted to retake space in the center after 16 Bd3 d5 17 ed Qd5. Kasparov made some overtures toward developing a mating attack with 18 Ne3 Qe6 19 Qd5, yet Lautier did not play 19...15 20 O-O-O Qe6 to get the queens off, perhaps because 21 Qxg6 f5 22 Be2 may yield White a slight endgame advantage in control of the d file.

After 26 h6, Lautier could



### BOOKS

**ALL THE DAYS AND NIGHTS: The Collected Stories of William Maxwell**  
415 pages. \$25. Knopf.  
Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

NOW in his 87th year, William Maxwell remains to-

day what he has been for more than half a century: a formidable presence in American literature whose relatively modest body of published work provides, in absence of bulk, a misleading sense of his true importance. Not merely is Maxwell a writer of consequence, as an editor at The New Yorker for four decades until his recent re-

irement, he helped many writers of comparable or even greater gifts achieve their full potential.

Maxwell's first novel, "Bright Center of Heaven," was published 60 years ago; by his most recent, "Billie Dyer and Other Stories," appeared only three years ago. In the history of American literature that alone is a mark of distinction; American writers tend to flower early and fade prematurely, whereas Maxwell has maintained not merely a high level of consistency but has, if anything, become more over the years a deeper and more complex writer.

"All the Days and Nights" provides a welcome opportunity to chart Maxwell's development. It includes 23 short stories published between 1939 and 1992, as well as 21 "improvisations" written "to please my wife, over a great many years." Though the latter do little to

enhance either Maxwell's reputation or his oeuvre, the more substantial stories that make up the body of the book serve to remind us just how fine a writer Maxwell is, as well as how quintessentially American.

Maxwell was born in 1908 in small-town Illinois. Over the decades that followed he has lived in Chicago, in Europe and for most of the time in New York, but it is his Illinois boyhood that provides the raw material for much of his best fiction. "That dead self, the boy he used to be" is almost always present in his fiction, whether commanding the stage or hovering in the background.

In a story called "The Front and the Back Parts of the House" Maxwell describes coming back to Lincoln as an adult and discovering that "time is more than an abstract idea: maple and elm saplings that were staked against the

wind when we moved away had become shade trees."

His stories are filled with this sense of the irresistible passage of time between childhood and maturity. It is at once a private passage and a universal one. On the one hand we have Maxwell stirring the heady soup of memory, bringing back to life "that dead self" and the people who filled his life in those days, while on the other hand we have the world itself changing, "one loss after another, something hideous replacing something beautiful, the lapse of pleasant customs, as by a blind increase in numbers the human race went about making the earth more and more unfit to live on."

Maxwell is in all respects a domestic writer, but one who manages to transform the private into the general. Unlike so many younger writers who have made autobiography the be-all and end-all of contemporary

American fiction, Maxwell gets outside himself and thus hurls the reader in. Whether he is writing about fathers and sons — a subject that invariably finds him at his best — or about the furniture and curtains in a long-abandoned living room, he always makes us recognize in his life the places and emotions of our own.

This is true of all the short stories in this collection; not merely are they uniformly fine, but they could be the work of no other writer except William Maxwell. As for the "improvisations," they are less formal and less successful. One hesitates to speak negatively about pieces that Maxwell wrote for his wife in a loving spirit, but the plain truth is that in this case the private does not achieve the universal.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

**WHAT THEY'RE READING**

• Reed Hundt, chairman of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, is reading "A Suitable Boy" by Vikram Seth.

"Set in India in 1951, it's a complicated story of a girl and her attempts to avoid an arranged marriage. Fiction is the Vitamin B and C that keeps me going."

(Brandon Mutchener, IHT)

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Brazil	1-800-877-8000	Spain	000-45-4500	Romania	000-45-4500	Romania	000-45-4500
Bulgaria	000-10014	Sweden	000-45-4500	Russia	000-45-4500	Russia	000-45-4500
Canada	1-800-423-0877	Switzerland	000-45-4500	Saudi Arabia	000-45-4500	Saudi Arabia	000-45-4500
Chile	000-5533	Taiwan	000-45-4500	South Africa	000-45-4500	South Africa	000-45-4500
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**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade prices elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	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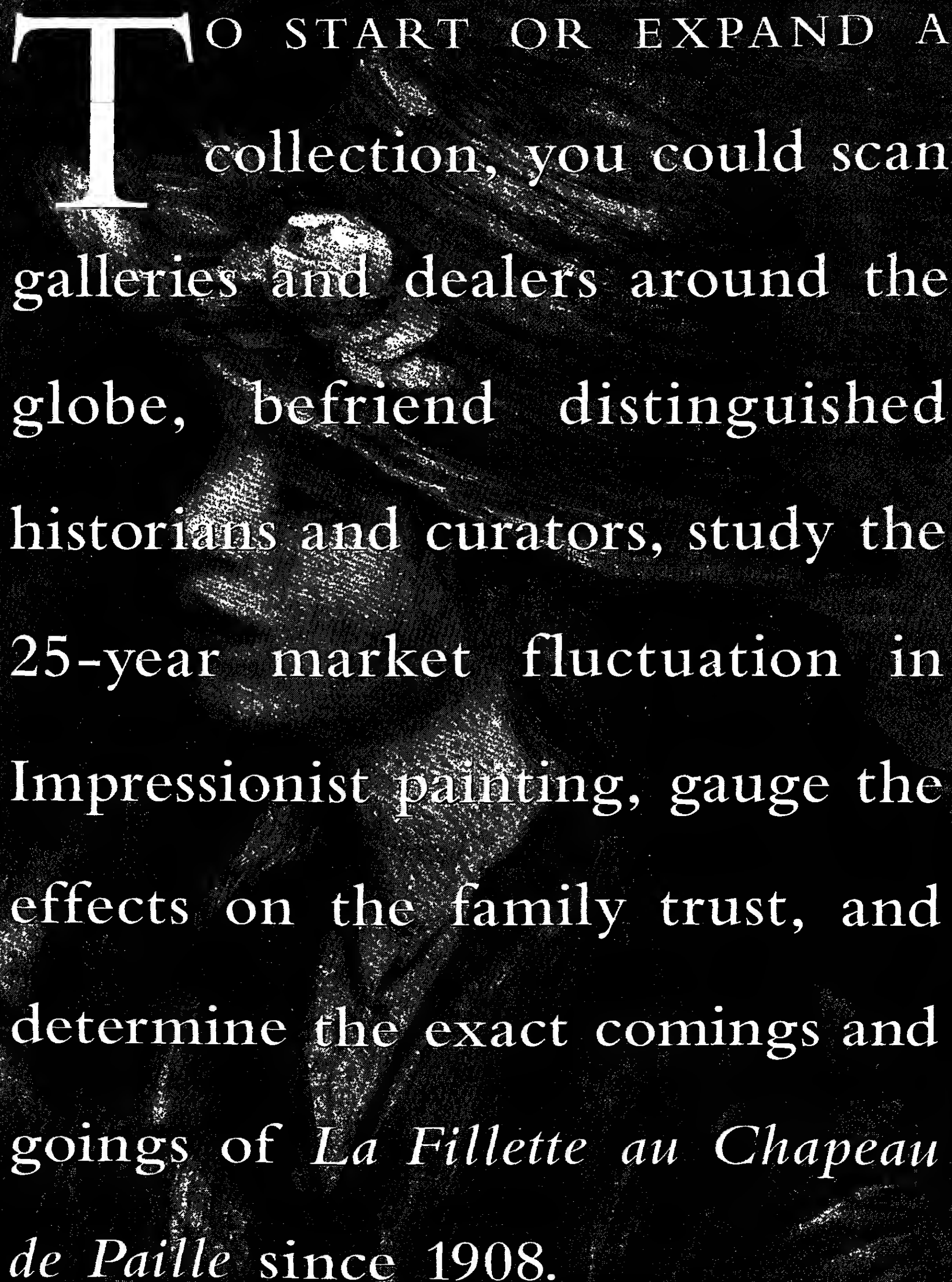
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TO START OR EXPAND A collection, you could scan galleries and dealers around the globe, befriend distinguished historians and curators, study the 25-year market fluctuation in Impressionist painting, gauge the effects on the family trust, and determine the exact comings and goings of *La Fillette au Chapeau de Paille* since 1908.

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Mr. Grassi is one of the 3 million unemployed Argentines who have not benefited from an economy in which growth was pegged at 6.5 percent in 1994 and inflation

**BERLIN** — The chemical company Schering AG said Monday its 1994 net profit rose 12 percent, to 285 million Deutsche marks (\$188 million) from 254 million DM in 1993.

The company said sales rose 12 percent to 4.69 billion DM from 4.18 billion DM, mainly from foreign sales of its multiple sclerosis drug Betaseron.

**24¼" x 16¼" TRIM**







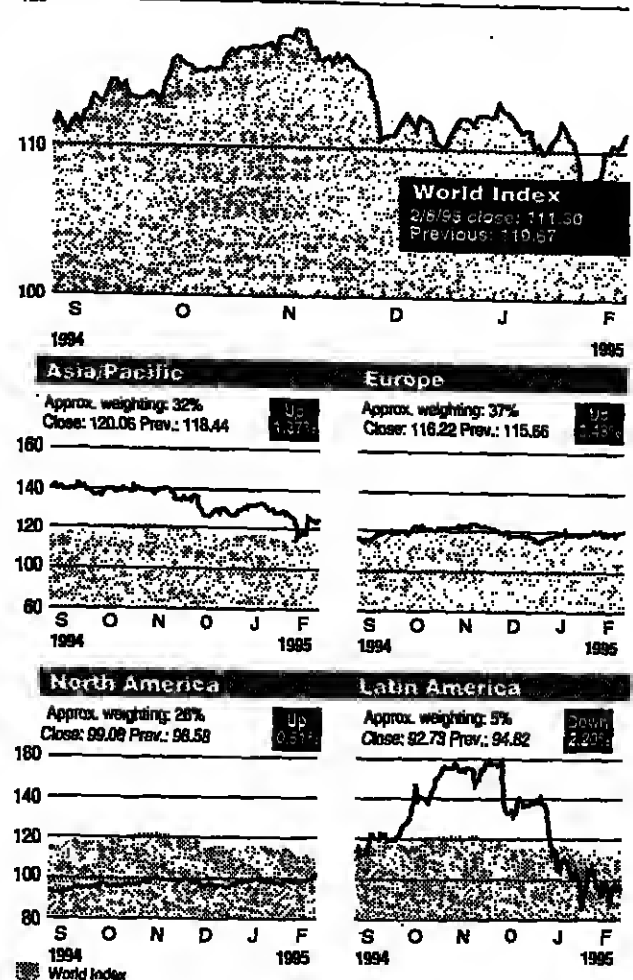
# Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1995

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## THE TRIB INDEX: 111.30

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. The index is composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

Industrial Sectors	Jan. 6	Jan. 5	% Change
Energy	114.34	114.42	-0.07
Utilities	118.13	118.30	-0.14
Finance	110.64	109.65	+0.90
Services	110.55	109.52	+0.57
Capital Goods	110.56	110.30	+0.26
Raw Materials	131.09	131.33	-0.18
Consumer Goods	104.25	103.49	+0.73
Miscellaneous	116.44	115.21	+1.07

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## BA Profit Gets a 57% Lift

### Airline Cuts Costs And Traffic Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways PLC said Monday that increased travel, low fuel prices and cost cutting helped its profit rise 57 percent in the third quarter of its financial year.

The airline said pretax profit rose to £102 million (\$159 million) in the three months ended Dec. 31 from £65 million a year earlier, exceeding analysts' expectations.

Third-quarter sales rose 8 percent, to £1.66 billion.

"Prospects for 1995 remain encouraging," Colin Marshall, the chairman, said. "Nonetheless, price competition in the industry continues to be intense, with yields remaining under pressure."

Yields, the average fare per passenger carried and kilometer flown, fell 0.2 percent in the third quarter and remained under pressure from fare competition.

Analysts said British Airways seemed on course for a rise of nearly 50 percent in profit for the full year from the £301 million pretax reported a year ago.

The company's shares rose 5 pence, to 373.

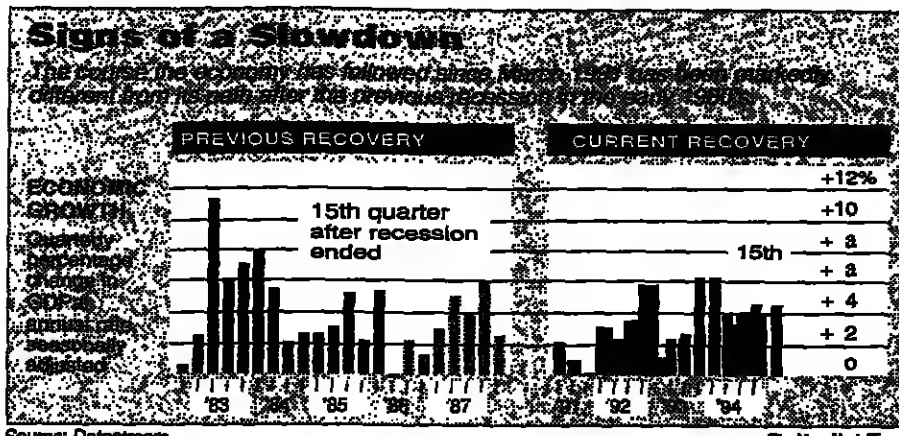
The airline flew 7.3 million passengers in the quarter, up 7.4 percent from the comparable period in 1993.

The airline reiterated its warning that it might have to write down the value of its 2.6 percent stake in USAir Group Inc., its American partner that recently reported annual losses of \$684.9 million.

But BA said it expected to gain \$100 million this year from its alliance with USAir.

BA's cost-cutting program is on target to reduce another £150 million from annual expenses in the 1994-95 year, adding to the £580 million in savings achieved since March 1991, Mr. Marshall said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)



## U.S. Lull or Major Stall?

By Louis Uchitelle  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After 15 months of robust growth, the American economy is beginning to slow. But no one can know yet from the scant, emerging evidence whether the slowdown will turn out to be only a lull — followed by another stretch of strong growth — or the beginning of a slide toward much slower economic growth, if not recession.

Auto sales and home construction, two pillars of growth, remain mostly intact. But once built, new homes now sell less quickly. Many retailers find they must offer bigger discounts to keep people buying.

Manufacturers say that while they are still very busy, new orders are not as numerous. Last month, for the first time since 1992, the unemployment rate rose.

"I am hearing in the past two months comments that I had not heard before, comments that new orders are flat or slowing," said Ralph Kaufman, of the National Association of Purchasing Management, which conducts a monthly survey of its members, who are all in manufacturing. "Some of the managers feel that the higher interest rates are starting to take hold."

Yet the hard data is far from conclusive. "It is mostly straws in the wind, a sense that things are not going as well as they had been," said Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office.

No straw seems more noticeable than the stockpiles of merchandise and materials piling up at stores and warehouses. Virtually every forecaster expects stockpiling to be less robust this year than last, helping to slow the economy.

The slowdown could turn into a recession in the unlikely event merchants decided, more or less simultaneously, that they had stockpiled much more than they could sell. After all, their inventories in the last quarter reached three times standard levels and a

See ECONOMY, Page 14

## Russia and IMF Stop Talks on \$6 Billion Loan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia and the International Monetary Fund suspended talks Monday on a \$6 billion loan amid skepticism about Russia's 1995 budget, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The report, attributed to Finance Ministry officials, said talks on the standby loan would resume later in the month.

It said IMF officials suspected the Russian budget had been based on unrealistic assumptions about inflation and spending and feared the deficit would be much larger than was currently projected.

Finance Minister Vladimir Panskov has argued that he remains committed to a tough line on the budget and the deficit.

Russia's war against separatists in Chechnya and a minimum-wage increase approved by the lower house of Parliament also are fueling doubt about the government's anti-inflation program, the Itar-Tass report said.

Officials from the Federation Council, the upper house of Parliament, have indicated that the upper house might overrule the decision on wages.

The government says it plans to bring inflation down to an

average of 3 percent a month. On Monday, Itar-Tass said inflation hit a 12-month high of 17.8 percent in January.

Russian officials had hoped to wrap up the IMF agreement this week, but sources close to the talks have suggested the IMF may not release the money until this spring.

"There is no reason to panic, and you certainly cannot say things are heading for failure," a Finance Ministry official said.

Investor confidence in Russia has been shaken. Page 15.

Russia's budget counts on more than \$10 billion of international loans this year to help close a budget gap forecast at 7.7 percent of gross domestic product.

Russia originally expected to receive \$13 billion in international loans in 1995. But Mr. Panskov said in broadcast remarks that "the foreign credits will be less than we had expected."

The value of the ruble fell Monday as the dollar climbed to 4,133 rubles from 4,115. The ruble has fallen by 12 percent against the dollar so far this year. (AP, Reuters)

## Copper Leads Commodities Down

Reuters

LONDON — Speculators across the globe bailed out of commodities Monday, and prices on everything from copper to cocoa tumbled.

Traders were not yet ready to call an end to the inflationary rally in these raw-materials markets that began late in 1993 as the world economy clawed up out of recession, but many agreed that it was a significant correction.

Monday's sell-off was led by

copper, the flagship industrial metal during the recent boom that saw its value rise about 75 percent.

Jitters then spread through other metals, and speculators got out of "soft" commodities such as sugar and cocoa.

Copper on the London Metal Exchange traded as low as \$2,780 a metric ton Monday, down \$65 from Friday and \$300 below the nearly six-year peak it hit in mid-January.

In the soft commodities, New

York cocoa futures tumbled \$40 a ton to just above \$1,300. Speculative selling took sugar down 0.35 cent to 14.00 cents a pound.

One factor behind investor anxiety about commodities is a rise in interest rates. Both the United States and Britain raised rates last week to preempt inflation.

But the consequent brake on economic activity could reduce demand for industrial raw materials.

## Sale of BSkyB Stake Helps News Corp.'s Profit Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — News Corp., the global media company controlled by Rupert Murdoch, said Monday its net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 rose 6.7 percent, to 821 million Australian dollars (\$617 million).

The company posted a one-time gain of 148 million dollars. The gain included profit from the sale of 10 percent of British Sky Broadcasting PLC, a European satellite-TV company.

Excluding one-time items, first-half profit was 673 million dollars, up from a profit of 624.9 million dollars a year earlier. Revenue rose 5 percent, to 6.1 billion dollars.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### Salinas Should Bow Out of WTO Race

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — One of the many consequences of the Mexican financial crisis is that ex-President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is no longer an acceptable candidate to head the new World Trade Organization that has just set up shop in Geneva. He should now have the decency to withdraw his name from consideration.

Despite the undoubtedly good things Mr. Salinas once did for his country pushing it toward economic liberalization and negotiating the North American Free Trade Agreement — his credibility as a world leader has been totally destroyed in the past few weeks.

With his spectacular policy misjudgments, Mr. Salinas bears more responsibility than anyone else for the Mexican economic shambles. By holding off devaluation and a policy correction until after the November presidential elections, he put his own and his party's interests ahead of his country's, not to mention those of his Latin American neighbors.

Mr. Salinas is in any case running third in the three-cornered WTO leadership contest, behind two highly qualified and untarnished contenders: Renato Ruggiero of Italy, the candidate of the European Union, and Kim Chul-su of South Korea, backed by most of Asia.

By staying in the race, Mr. Salinas is

embarrassing his official supporters — the United States, Canada and the Latin American countries — and contributing to a dangerous deadlock over the choice of a leader for the world trade body.

It is urgent that the deadlock be broken. The interim director-general, Peter Sutherland, is due to serve only until March. If the current stand-off continues

Most Latin American leaders are privately furious with the former president of Mexico.

much longer, it risks undermining the authority both of the WTO and of the leader who is finally chosen — just as a similar dispute did for the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development last year.

The truth is that most Latin American leaders are privately furious with Mr. Salinas. They believe that his disastrous policy errors in Mexico will damage their own economies for at least several years to come by discouraging international investors from providing them with much-needed funds. The United States is uncomfortable at being stuck with Mr. Salinas.

The incongruous result is that none of Mr. Salinas's official backers really want him to win, but none has the guts to disown him publicly — the Latin Ameri-

cans out of a misguided sense of solidarity, the United States because it doesn't want to appear to be stabbing Mr. Salinas in the back. There is also some concern in Washington that ditching Mr. Salinas could be a further blow to international confidence in Mexico.

None of these arguments hold water. The Latin Americans would be better off getting Mr. Salinas out of the way and lobbying for another of their number to be a deputy director-general.

At this point, confidence in Mexico is not going to be much affected by a decision to dump Mr. Salinas, whose contribution to his country is now history. Mexico's future depends on how the new Zedillo government extracts itself from the hole Mr. Salinas dug for it.

Mr. Salinas's withdrawal would not in itself, however, settle the leadership issue. The key would be whether the United States then threw its weight behind Mr. Ruggiero or Mr. Kim. European officials are confident that Washington would rally to Mr. Ruggiero. But Mr. Kim has been gaining ground.

Unfortunately, some Americans, in a kind of economic ethnic slur, refuse to believe that an Italian can be a genuine free trader. They obviously don't know Mr. Ruggiero. He remains the best candidate and he is backed by many more countries than Mr. Kim. He deserves American support.

But the first step is for President Bill Clinton to call up Mr. Salinas and tactfully tell him it's time to step down.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Jan. 6										Eurocurrency Deposits										Feb. 6									
Cross Rates		D.M.		F.L.R.		D.F.		N.F.		S.F.		Y.S.		C.S.		Dollars		D-Mark		Swiss Franc		Sterling		French Franc		Yen		ECU	
Amsterdam	1.716	2.677	1.289	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	1 month	6 1/4	4 1/5	5 1/8	3 1/8	6 1/4	5 1/5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Brussels	3.045	3.075	1.289	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	3 months	6 1/4	4 1/5	5 1/8	3 1/8	6 1/4	5 1/5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
London	1.398	1.398	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	6 months	6 1/4	4 1/5	5 1/8	3 1/8	6 1/4	5 1/5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Madrid	12.938	12.938	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	1 year	7 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/8	4 1/4	7 1/2	5 1/8	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Milan	13.11	13.11	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	Sources: Reuters, Lloyd Bank																
Paris	1.398	1.398	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for euro-denom.)																
Porto	1.398	1.398	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	Key Money Rates																
Tokyo	1.398	1.398	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	United States		Close Prev.		Basis												
Yokohama	1.398	1.398	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	Bank base rate	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
1 BCU	1.398	1.398	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	Prime rate	7 1/8	7 1/8	Call money	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
1 SDR	1.398	1.398	2.684	2.024	1.892	1.130	1.401	1.352	1.274	1.267	1.259	1	1-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	2-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													3-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	3-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													6-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	6-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													9-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	9-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													1-year CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	1-year interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													18-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	18-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													24-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	24-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													30-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	30-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													36-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	36-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													42-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	42-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													48-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	48-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													54-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	54-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													60-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	60-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													66-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	66-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													72-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	72-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													78-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	78-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													84-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	84-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													90-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	90-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													96-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	96-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													102-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	102-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													108-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	108-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													114-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	114-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													120-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	120-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													126-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	126-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													132-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	132-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													138-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	138-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													144-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	144-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													150-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	150-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													156-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	156-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													162-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	162-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													168-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	168-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													174-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	174-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													180-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	180-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													186-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	186-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													192-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	192-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													198-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	198-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													204-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	204-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													210-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	210-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													216-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	216-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													222-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	222-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													228-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	228-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													234-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	234-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
													240-month CD	5 1/2	5 1/2	240-month interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4

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## Feb. 6, 1895

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Australian Bank To Buy Its First U.S. Lender

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SYDNEY** — National Australia Bank Ltd. said Monday it would buy U.S.-based Michigan National Corp., owner of Michigan National Bank, for \$1.56 billion.

National Australia, Australia's largest bank, said it would pay \$110 a share for about 14 million shares of outstanding common stock in Michigan National, about a 25 percent premium to the current share price.

National Australia shares closed at 10.88 Australian dollars (\$8.17), up from 10.86 dollars on Friday.

The deal, which is subject to the approval of Michigan National shareholders and U.S. regulatory authorities, would mark the successful completion of National Australia's search for its first U.S. affiliate, as well as the end of an unsuccessful attempt by Michigan National to restructure itself fast enough to avoid the auction block.

"The real surprise is who the buyer is," said David Berry, director of research at Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a New York brokerage that specializes in the bank industry. Analysts had expected Michigan National to be sold to a Midwestern U.S. bank so that it could merge operations and cut costs, Mr. Berry said.

The deal would increase National Australia's gross assets by about 9 percent. "If ap-

proved, the acquisition will provide the group with a valuable business base in an attractive banking market," said Bill Irvine, chairman of National Australia.

The Australian bank, which last year reported after-tax profit of 1.7 billion dollars, already has subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand.

"The immediate effect on the group's earnings per share is expected to be negligible," Mr. Irvine added, pointing out that the purchase would be funded internally and should be completed within a year.

Michigan National reported earnings last year of \$171.7 million on assets of \$8.7 billion. It operates 190 branches in southern and central Michigan, including the metropolitan Detroit area. Business lending represents about 80 percent of loans.

A Morgan Stanley analyst said the fit between the Michigan and Australian banks appeared to be a good one. National Australia Bank is strong in electronic banking and is considered a premier business lender in Australia.

National Australia "paid a pretty fair price," said Tony Davidson, a banking analyst at SBC Australia, the local arm of Swiss Bank Corp. (Bloomberg, AFP)

## NEC and Samsung Set Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — NEC Corp. said Monday it aimed to expand production and sales of gallium arsenide integrated circuits and would supply computer chips to Samsung Electronics Co. for sale in Europe.

The electronics concern said it would supply Samsung with 100,000 four-megabit dynamic random-access memory chips a month, starting in April, from NEC plants in Scotland for assembly at a Samsung Electronics plant in Portugal.

The European Union imposes a 14 percent import tariff on finished D-RAM chips and a 9 percent tariff on unfinished chips, and the South Korean electronics maker does not have a chip plant in Europe. (AFP, Reuters)

## Investors Chase the Indian Dream

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

**NEW DELHI** — Until recently, anybody planning to invest \$100 million in an industrial complex in the Indian state of West Bengal would have been considered a gambler or worse.

West Bengal, with its capital, Calcutta, has been ruled for nearly two decades by a Communist government, with results often likened to those compiled by the Calcutta government's former mentors in Moscow.

But when India's economic reforms began picking up pace last year, George Soros, the New York-based financier, looked first to West Bengal, which has abandoned Marxism and begun to bid eagerly for foreign investment.

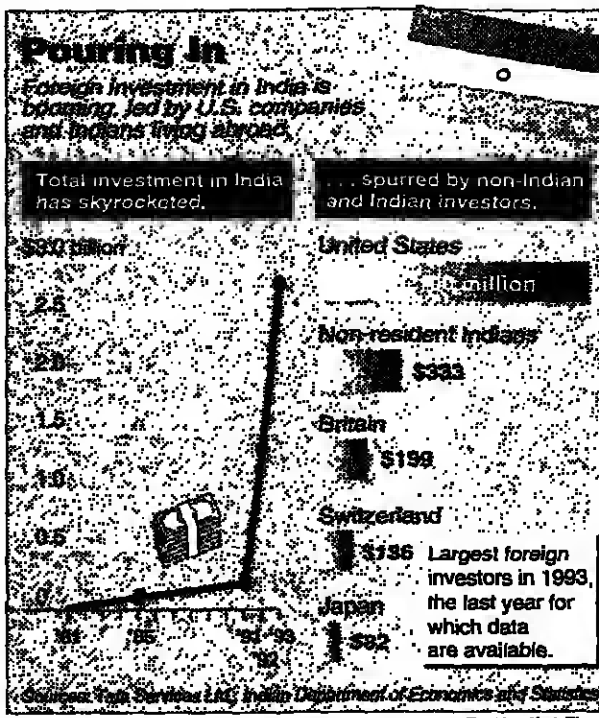
Last month, Soros Fund Management, Mr. Soros's investment company, announced that its flagship investment in India would be a partnership in a \$1.25 billion petrochemical complex at Haldia, south of Calcutta.

In many ways, the Soros deal symbolizes the sweeping changes occurring as India emerges from 40 years of socialist economic policies.

Since Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's government in New Delhi embraced market forces and foreign investment in 1991, American companies have been leading investors in many key sectors, from power plants and telephone systems to ventures that will provide fresh choices in breakfast cereals, computers and soft drinks.

Many American executives acknowledge that what drew them to India was the size of the country's population, about 890 million people.

The Indian government estimates that about 200 million people belong to its middle class, with surplus incomes that make them potential customers for foreign products. Other attractions include the fact that India is a democracy, with independent courts to settle legal disputes, and that



English is used widely in business.

But foreign businesses also encounter bureaucratic interference and bode logistical problems in a country where large areas have seen little or no progress in decades. Roads

are narrow and overcrowded, telephones unreliable where they exist at all, and living conditions are as backward as any in the world.

The most recent listing produced by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi, in May 1994, showed 422 American companies with Indian investments, from blue-chip concerns such as International Business Machines Corp., General Electric Co. and Coca-Cola Co. with their multimillion-dollar projects to the likes of Haystack

**'India's going to be great.'**

John F. Welch Jr., chairman of General Electric Co., during a trip to assess GE's investments

pace outstripping their rivals from other countries.

But others are on the way in. Last month, the new chairman of Sony Corp., Norio Ogha, said that company had decided the time had come to invest in India.

Sony's initial move will be a modest \$16 million venture to manufacture Trinitron television sets, but other Japanese companies seem sure to follow.

The Japanese, like the Americans, are starting to conclude that India will one

day be one of Asia's most lucrative markets.

The Soros Fund has built an investment portfolio of more than \$12 billion, only a small portion of which has been invested in developing countries. But in India, the Soros Fund plans to invest as much as \$1 billion.

General Electric has invested \$200 million in India, the largest stake so far of any U.S. corporation. GE expects to increase this to \$600 million this year, still a relatively small exposure for a company with \$65 billion in assets. But John F. Welch Jr., GE's chairman, who visited last month to review its operations, said the company viewed India as one of the best investment prospects.

"India's going to be great," Mr. Welch said during a trip to assess GE's investments in plastics, home appliances, lighting and medical imaging equipment.

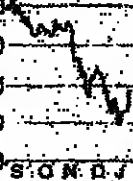
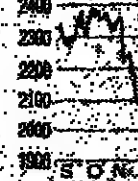
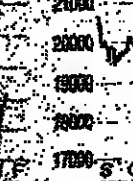
His comment made front-page news in India, which has been going through a period of agonizing over its economic reforms.

Although the reforms brought record levels of exports, foreign exchange reserves and industrial expansion, India's overall growth since the reforms were introduced has averaged only 3.5 percent, half of what it needs to begin catching up with regional competitors such as Malaysia and Thailand, which have per-capita incomes several times India's \$330 a year.

Many Indian businessmen and economists worry that India will fall further behind unless the Rao government moves quickly to dismantle the remnants of the old socialist economy.

But Mr. Rao, whose Congress Party has slumped in recent state elections, has apparently concluded that the party's problems stem partly from the unpopularity of the economic reforms with the 350 million Indians who live in poverty, many of whom have seen little or no benefit.

### Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
				
10000 9000 8000 7000 6000	2400 2200 2000 1800 1600 1400 1200 1000	20000 18000 16000 14000 12000 10000		
S O N O J F 1994 1995	S O N O J F 1994 1995	S O N O J F 1994 1995		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,987.50	7,478.92	+5.60
Singapore	Straits Times	2,124.88	2,110.24	+0.69
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,982.50	1,847.70	+0.82
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	15,897.23	15,538.97	+0.88
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	571.95	527.26	+4.82
Bangkok	SET	1,230.42	1,278.07	+4.10
Seoul	Composite Stock	945.27	938.68	+0.70
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,417.28	6,328.38	+1.40
Manila	PSE	2,553.60	2,510.99	+1.94
Jakarta	Stock Index	453.18	445.38	+1.75
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,877.87	1,877.87	Unch.
Bombay	National Index	1,788.82	1,759.21	+1.30

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- India's textile exports rose 31 percent, to \$7.15 billion, in the nine-month period ending Dec. 31 from the like period in 1993, the Commerce Ministry said.
- First Pacific Co., a Hong Kong conglomerate controlled by Indonesian interests, said it would buy a 60 percent stake in one of Indonesia's oldest drug companies, PT Pradja-Pharma, for 43.8 billion rupiahs (\$19.7 million).
- PT Schering-Plough Indonesia, the pharmaceutical maker, reported a 1994 net profit increase of 60 percent, to 5.5 billion rupiahs, from 1993.
- Samsung Electronics Co. said it expected to report net profit of about 940 billion won (\$1.18 billion) for 1994, a rise of more than 500 percent from 1993.
- China's economy will continue to slow this year, with gross domestic product growth easing to 9 percent and urban inflation declining to 15 percent, Salomon Brothers Inc. predicted.
- The Philippine economy grew 5.1 percent in 1994, slower than originally estimated but still almost double the pace of 1993, the government said.
- Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan said it was studying plans to take direct stakes in Escorts Ltd. of India and Siam Yamaha Co. of Thailand as part of broader aims to increase Yamaha's presence in the Asian market.
- Sakura Bank Ltd. of Japan and its affiliates are to invest 6 billion yen (\$60 million) in a private placement of new shares by Shinsei Ishino Securities Co., raising the group's shareholdings in Shinsei Ishino to 44 percent from the current 15 percent, a Shinsei Ishino executive said.
- Fujitsu Ltd., the Japanese computer maker, said it intended to invest 30 billion yen (\$300 million) in the year ending March 31, 1996, to expand production capacity of thin-film transistor liquid crystal displays for portable personal computers.

Bloomberg, AP, AFP, AFR

## NASDAQ

Monday's Action  
This list compiled by the AP consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52-Week High Low Latest Chg

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## Kentucky Frightfully Overcomes Syracuse

The Associated Press  
Kentucky's coach, Rick Pitino, was glad the game was played in daylight. It wasn't just an ugly victory; it was scary.  
On Sunday, No. 6 Kentucky beat No. 10 Syracuse, 77-71, in a game marked by 58 turnovers in Lexington, Kentucky. Syracuse had 33 turnovers and Kentucky was guilty of 25.  
"Normally we don't like to play this kind of horror show at night because you go home and

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

have nightmares," Pitino said. "At least this was a day game. Both teams couldn't have played any worse."

The victory was the first for Pitino in seven games against the Syracuse coach Jim Boeheim, for whom he was an assistant from 1976 to 1978. It also was the Wildcats' first triumph of the season over a top 10 team.

Jeff Sheppard gave Kentucky the lead for good, 64-62, when he hit two free throws with 5:14 left. Tony Delk then hit a 3-point shot from the left side as Kentucky took a 67-62 lead with 3:20 to go.

No. 7 UCLA, 92, Notre Dame 55: UCLA, inspired by Ed O'Bannon's outburst over a hard foul on a teammate, routed Notre Dame behind George Zidek's 20 points in Los Angeles.

The Bruins led by just two points after a sloppy first half in which UCLA shot 32 percent and Notre Dame committed 16 turnovers. But they got hot to start the second half, building a 38-29 advantage as the Irish missed their first five shots.

UCLA point guard Tyus Edney was driving to the basket when he was knocked to the floor by forward Derek Mann. He winced in pain, prompting O'Bannon to rush at Mann. O'Bannon was held back by several teammates before receiving a technical.

No. 16 Arizona, 87, Washington St. 66: Mario Bennett had 24 points and 14 rebounds, and freshman Jeremy Veal scored a career-high 19 points for Arizona State, the host.

Bennett was 6-of-8 from the field and 12-of-23 from the line, setting a career record for free-throw attempts in a game.

The game was tied at 36 with 17:15 remaining, but Arizona State outscored the Cougars 32-10 over the next 11:34 to take a 68-46 lead. Veal, who was 7-of-10 from the field, scored seven points in the run and Ron Riley made three straight 3-pointers.

Marquette 59, No. 23 Cincinnati 52: Visiting Marquette avenged its worst loss of the season and handed Cincinnati its third straight loss, the Bearcats' longest losing streak in five years.

Nebraska 71, No. 24 Oklahoma 59: Led by the play of alternating centers Mikki Moore and Chris Sallee, Nebraska's defense held visiting Oklahoma to a season-low point total.

Oklahoma shot only 36 percent. Moore had 12 points and Sallee 11 for Nebraska, which forced 25 turnovers.



The Colts' Marshall Faulk, stopped after gaining a first down, broke O. J. Simpson's 1973 Pro Bowl rushing mark.

## Faulk and AFC Shred NFC in Pro Bowl

HONOLULU — Marshall Faulk, the only rookie in the game, ran for 180 yards to shatter O. J. Simpson's 22-year-old Pro Bowl record as the AFC overpowered the NFC, 41-13.

In the final game of the National Football League season, the Indianapolis Colts star carried 13 times and scored on a 49-yard run Sunday to top Simpson's record of 112 yards rushing set in the 1973 Pro Bowl.

Faulk was named the game's most valuable player.

Seattle's Chris Warren also went over the previous rushing mark with 14 carries for 127 yards for the American Football

Conference, which rolled up 400 yards on the ground against the National Football Conference's all-star defense.

The tight end Eric Green of Pittsburgh had two touchdown receptions as the AFC, whose champions have lost 11 straight in the Super Bowl, won the Pro Bowl for the third time in five years.

The AFC defense gave up just 209 yards of offense to the NFC, only 41 yards rushing.

Green caught a 22-yard scoring pass from Denver's John Elway in the second quarter, helping the AFC rally from a 10-0 deficit. He then had a 16-yard TD reception from the Los Angeles Raiders' Jeff Hostetter, replacing the injured Dan

Marino, in the final quarter, when the AFC broke the game open with three touchdowns.

Steve Young of San Francisco, the MVP of the 49ers' 49-26 Super Bowl victory over San Diego a week earlier, helped stake the NFC to a 10-0 lead in the first quarter, but a third-quarter field goal by Minnesota's Fred Reiz was the only other NFC scoring.

Young completed 8 of 15 passes for 129 yards and the one score in the loss.

Faulk made several spectacular runs, including a 41-yarder early in the fourth quarter. On his 49-yard touchdown, off a fake punt, he stripped tacklers in the secondary in breaking free for his team's final touchdown.

## No Baseball Peace in Sight As Clinton Deadline Looms

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Not even the prodding, poking and pushing of President Bill Clinton, it seems, can produce peace in baseball.

Ordered by Clinton back to the bargaining table for one more try at settling the onerous strike, all that players and owners could do Sunday was bicker.

Monday, on the 100th anniversary of Babe Ruth's birth and only 10 days before the scheduled start of spring training, the special mediator W. J. Utery was to present terms of a settlement to Clinton. No joint talks were planned.

"At this point, it's not clear we should be hopeful," for a settlement, the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said Monday.

"Frankly, we're keeping the players and owners guessing because frankly that may provide inducement for them to settle."

Utery's terms could be used as the basis for special legislation that Congress could pass to impose an agreement and get baseball back on the field without replacement players.

The president had set Monday as a deadline for either significant progress or a settlement. But with neither in sight, Clinton asked Utery to propose a solution.

"At the pace we were going, it would take a long time to get where we were going," Utery said. "We can't continue to move in inches when we need to move in yards."

More precisely, the sides budgeted just a few thousand dollars during last week's talks and remained \$2 billion apart in the seven-year span of the owners' proposed deal.

Clinton met with Utery and Labor Secretary Robert Reich

for 45 minutes Sunday in the Oval Office. Told that owners and players were far apart, the president refused to take no for an answer. Instead, he sent Utery back to the Mayflower Hotel to try to get an agreement.

"I have never before been given any stronger request to do my utmost to get a voluntary settlement," Utery said.

But he could not persuade the sides to even talk together. Rather, about an hour after the union ended its 45-day signing freeze, owners responded by prohibiting teams from signing players to contracts.

The union head, Donald Fehr, said last week that he would soon know if the union and owners were within shouting distance on the major issues; as it turned out, the sides merely wound up shouting.

"To throw this kind of a bomb into the negotiations suggests pretty clearly that the intent is to have the bomb explode," he said.

He called it "perhaps the most provocative step they could take in a desperate attempt to break off negotiations."

The strike started Aug. 12 and led to the cancellation of the World Series for the first time since 1904. The walkout, baseball's eighth work stoppage since 1972, threatens to wreck this season, too.

Teams have been signing strikebreakers and have planned to start the season with them if the regular major leaguers do not return. The Clinton administration is opposed to the use of replacement players.

Reich said Clinton's message was clear.

"He emphasized the urgency of bringing this problem to a rapid settlement," Reich said. "He wants to make sure there is a 1995 season, to make sure there is spring training."

Exhibition games begin March 1. The regular season starts April 2.

Clinton, the Senate and the House, however, might be the ones who ultimately set the terms of a settlement.

"I think they'd better pay attention to this president," Orrin Hatch, the Senate Judiciary Committee chairman, told CNN. "I think he means business. I'm going to support him on it."

### Strawberry Suspended

Darryl Strawberry was suspended from baseball on Monday for violating his aftercare program and immediately released by the San Francisco Giants, The Associated Press reported from New York.

"It was made very clear to Darryl upon his signing last June that any violation of this nature would automatically terminate his contract with the team," said the Giants' general manager, Bob Quinn.

Strawberry, also facing federal tax-evasion charges, was suspended for 60 days by major league baseball. The outfielder and his agent were not immediately available for comment.

Quinn said the Giants told Strawberry that "since receiving the test results," he no longer was with the team. He did not indicate when Strawberry was last tested.

Although this is the first time Strawberry has been suspended by major-league baseball, he has a long record of problems. Last season, he avoided suspension by entering a rehab program after he told the Los Angeles Dodgers he had a substance abuse problem. The admission came after he failed to show up for the team's final spring training game, April 3, in Anaheim, California.

## SCOREBOARD

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Wf. Baylor 5-11 1-1 2-2, Crenshaw 8-17 2-2 2-2  
Rebman-Washington 46 (Webster 12),  
Charlotte 42 (McIntyre 11), Atlanta-Wash-  
ington 24 (Skiles 7), Charlotte 31 (Bogues 8),  
New York 22 24 28 24-100  
Pittsburgh 22 28 21 22-100  
H: Oakland 9-21 10-22 26, Maxwell 7-13 0-1

Wf. Baylor 5-11 1-1 2-2, Crenshaw 8-17 2-2 2-2  
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Wf. Baylor 5-11 1-1 2-



## ART BUCHWALD

## U.S. Needs 'No' Men

WASHINGTON — The trouble with this country — and I'm not saying that there is any trouble — is that people in power don't have any "no" men telling them not to do something stupid.

I thought of this the other day when I was watching the Super Bowl and saw former New York governor Mario Cuomo doing a Frito Lay commercial with ex-Texas governor Ann Richards.



Buchwald

I was so startled that just as Cuomo stuck a chip in his mouth I yelled, "Governor, don't do it."

It was too late, and I watched in horror as Cuomo grabbed the bag from Richards.

I turned to my learned friend, Louis Levy, who was watching the game with me.

"Doesn't he have someone to tell him that an elder statesman does not do Frito Lays?" I asked Louis.

He responded, "No politician listens to advice any more. Do you think that anyone told President Clinton not to drag

out his State of the Union speech for an hour and a half?"

I said, "Someone should have told him that he was putting the country to sleep. Apparently, even Hillary didn't tell him."

"Presidents don't like to be told what to do. Besides, President Clinton kept getting standing ovations, so he never knew when to stop. Good judgment is not something our politicians reverse. Take the other day when House majority leader Dick Armey mispronounced Congressman Barney Frank's name and called him Barney Fag. Obviously Armey didn't have someone on his staff to tell him 'no,' it wasn't a good idea," Louis said.

But Armey claimed that it was a slip of the tongue and blamed the press for him using the "F" word.

"Then the majority Leader should have had a 'no' person to save him from making slips of the tongue," Louis added.

"In the old days politicians had kitchen cabinets and advisers they could use as sounding boards before they went public on an issue. If the idea didn't fly, it was just discarded. Unfortunately, nowadays even people of stature will sign up to do commercials with the first person who asks."

"Do you think that Newt Gingrich has anyone telling him not to do things?"

"I'd be surprised if he did. Newt's a loose cannon, and every time someone offers him \$4.5 million for a book he wants to take it."

"Not to mention calling Hillary the B word."

Louis said, "In spite of Newt's mother declaring that she'd wash out his mouth with soap and water, he still did it."

"Without 'no' men, the country is a lot more frightening," I told Louis.

"You can bet your Frito Lay on that," he said.

## Israeli Film Archivist Heads Berlin Fest Jury

Agence France-Press

BERLIN — In the 50th anniversary year of the liberation of Auschwitz, organizers of the Berlin Film Festival have chosen an Israeli, Lia van Leer, to head the jury.

Born in Bessarabia, a region between Moldova and Ukraine, van Leer founded the Jerusalem Film Archive and in 1984 created the Jerusalem Film Festival, which she directs.

## For Louvre's Director, Matters of Art and Security

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Having spent 32 years at the Louvre, Pierre Rosenberg was so widely identified with the museum that his appointment as the director last October went almost unnoticed in Paris.

But for Rosenberg, 58, an art historian, it has meant a wrenching change from the world of painting to the world of administration.

Last fall, these two worlds briefly overlapped. Almost his last act as the Louvre's chief curator of painting was to organize a huge exhibition observing the 400th anniversary of the birth of Nicolas Poussin, one of his favorite painters. And in the weeks that followed, he was in the spotlight more as a recognized expert on Poussin than as the new head of the Louvre.

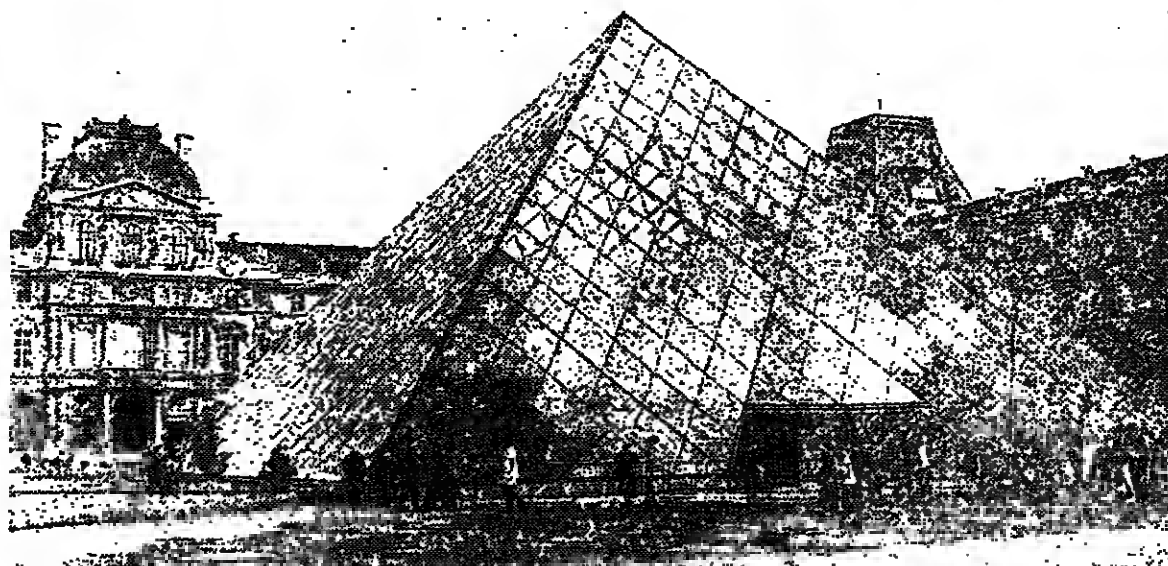
Then, last month, after attending the opening of the London version of the Poussin exhibition at the Royal Academy, Rosenberg was abruptly brought to earth. For the second time in a week, an art object had been stolen from the Louvre and it was his job to explain what had gone wrong.

The objects themselves were not of great value. On Jan. 11, a thief sliced a small painting by the 19th-century French artist Turpin de Crissé from its frame. On Jan. 18, another thief tore a battle-axe from a 17th-century bronze sculpture; the weapon was returned 10 days later, left mysteriously in the main courtyard of the Louvre.

The thefts highlighted the problems of protecting 26,000 art objects on display in a vast museum that had more than 6 million visitors last year. But they also reminded Rosenberg of his new set of worries. At his first news conference as director, unhappy to be dealing with a security failure, he said, "We have very efficient systems, but we need to improve what we have."

Interviewed a few days later, he was still troubled by the problem.

"Poussin said, 'The purpose of art is delectation,'" Rosenberg said. "Security works against this: paintings behind glass, viewers kept at a distance, alarms, guards. It's a problem.



The I. M. Pei pyramid, and the Louvre's director, Pierre Rosenberg.

We cannot accept we're in the hands of vandals. But the more crowds you have, the greater the risk."

In that sense, the risk keeps growing. In 1981, when plans to expand and modernize the Louvre were first announced, it received 2.5 million visitors. In 1990, with the attraction of I. M. Pei's glass pyramid, 5.1 million people visited the museum. In the 12 months after the new Richelieu Wing opened, on Nov. 18, 1993, the Louvre had 6.3 million visitors.

Even now, the Grand Louvre project is not complete. On Rosenberg's watch over the next three years, he said, \$120 million will be spent on revamping the departments of Greek, Roman and Etruscan art, of Oriental antiquities and of art objects, as well as on air-conditioning the Grande Galerie and reinstalling the Spanish and Italian painting collections.

And here, once again, success will be measured by crowds, which will not only increase security risks but also further erode the pleasure of visiting the Louvre.

"We have too many tourists and I'm afraid they have evicted the visitors, those who know the museum, who love the museum," Rosenberg said. "I want to give the museum back to the visitors."

One idea is to change the system of guided tours. "You know, one girl speaking in Japanese, another girl speaking in Dutch and three poor visitors engulfed by the crowd," he said. To fight the cacophony, he wants to introduce the use of earphones, with each guide speaking softly into a little microphone.

But a more critical problem, he said, is that most tourists come to see just three works — "Venus de Milo," "Winged Victory" and, above all, Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" — and create huge traffic problems. He promised a solution within a year for the "Mona Lisa," probably by placing the painting in its own gallery.

Already then, Rosenberg has good reason to regret that he is no longer in daily contact with works of art. "In a certain way I have the feeling



I have lost if not power, well, a job for which I felt great love," he said. Indeed, he said he believed he might also have lost power. At the Louvre, the seven department heads are "completely free" to define their policies on acquisitions and loans to

exhibitions, he said, "so these are two fields in which I have little to say."

Still, even in these areas, the record of his two predecessors, Hubert Landais and Michel Lacroix, shows that the Louvre's director always wields enormous power. Further, in his own often stormy career, Rosenberg has demonstrated that when either his own or the Louvre's interests are at stake, he merits respect as a political operator.

In the 1980s, two cases dragged his name into the headlines. One involved the purchase by the Cleveland Museum of Art of a Poussin that France claimed had left the country illegally. All French loans of artwork were suspended until Cleveland agreed to share exhibition of the painting with the Louvre over a 25-year period.

In the other case, Christie's in London was forced to sell Murillo's "Nobleman of Seville" to the Louvre at a below-market price after that painting, too, had been smuggled out of France.

Rosenberg insisted that "we are not enemies of the collectors." He said that under new legislation, if a vendor's price for a work could not be met, an export permit had to be issued within three years. But he also called for an increase in the current \$25 million annual budget for acquisitions by France's national museums.

So with half of France's art heritage in storage, he was asked, what does the Louvre still need?

"A museum that is not buying is a museum that is dying," he said. "Velázquez is the biggest hole in our collection. We have one painting from the Velázquez school, but even if it were a Velázquez, it wouldn't show that he is one of the greatest artists of all time."

Last year, the Louvre turned down the chance to buy a Velázquez. Or was it a Velázquez? France allowed the painting, an "Immaculate Conception" attributed to the artist, to be shipped to Sotheby's in London.

But after a lawsuit by art historian suggested the painting was by a pupil of Velázquez, the initial asking price of \$9 million was not met at auction last July. And the painting has still not been sold.


## PEOPLE

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Andorra	8.46	3.97	0.4	3.97	8.46	3.97
Armenia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Austria	11.52	7.44	3.36	14.37	9.48	5.40
Bahrain	16.64	9.48	5.40	15.68	8.46	4.38
Bangladesh	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Belarus	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Belize	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Bhutan	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Bolivia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Bosnia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Brazil	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Bulgaria	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Burkina Faso	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Burundi	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Cambodia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Cameroon	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Canada	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Cape Verde	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Chad	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Chile	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
China	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Colombia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Costa Rica	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Croatia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Cuba	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Cyprus	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Czech Republic	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Dominican Republic	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Dominica	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Ecuador	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
El Salvador	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Equatorial Guinea	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Eritrea	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Estonia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Ethiopia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Faroe Islands	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Fiji	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Finland	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
France	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
French Polynesia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Gabon	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Gambia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Georgia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Germany	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Ghana	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Greece	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Guatemala	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Haiti	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Honduras	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Hungary	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Iceland	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
India	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Indonesia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Iran	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Ireland	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Israel	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Italy	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Jamaica	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Japan	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Jordan	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Kazakhstan	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Kenya	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Korea	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Kuwait	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Kyrgyzstan	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Laos	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Latvia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Lebanon	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Lesotho	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Lithuania	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Luxembourg	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Madagascar	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Mali	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Maldives	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Moldova	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Mongolia	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Montenegro	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Morocco	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Mozambique	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Nicaragua	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Netherlands	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
New Zealand	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Nigeria	14.1	11.2	10.1	11.2	11.2	11.2

Europe

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Legend:  
☀️ Unseasonably Cold  
☁️ Unseasonably Mild  
☔ Heavy Rain  
❄️ Heavy Snow

Europe

The East Coast is cold Wednesday, slightly milder Thursday, then cold again Friday. There will be little or no precipitation. Light snow is possible Thursday in the UK and Germany, Italy, Iran will also fall in southern Turkey and Syria, as well as northern parts of Spain.

Europe

icy-cold winds blowing snow showers will chill the East Coast and northeastern Russia. Rain will fall from England through the Balkans and Germany to Italy, Iran will also fall in southern Turkey and Syria, as well as northern parts of Spain.

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